# ARAGELLOGRAMMATO

An Effet E to the three Nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland; whereby their Sins being Parallel d with those of Jadah and Ifrael, they are forewarned, and exhorted to a timely Reportance, left they incur the like Condempation.

To render it the more effectual, some Confiderable Notions are therein expressed southing Cormones, and things indifferent: The LOAD's Supper: The Could Government: The taking of Oaste. The Mark of the Beast: The Liberty of Conscience: The great Sabbath; and the Two Witnesses, wish other Particulars of Concernment interwoven.

## Written by GEO. WITHER.

If this be not of GOD, 'ais evil,'
And was infpired by the Devil;
This research was, it will be known;
For, that which is of GOD, hee'l nwn.

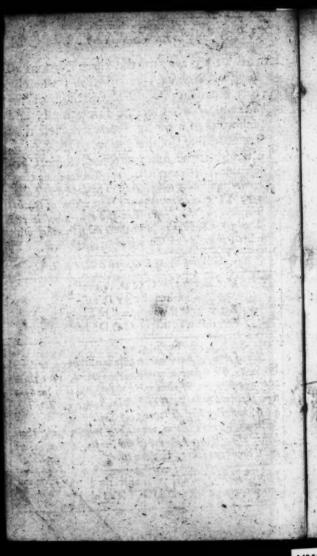
#### Ezek. 3. 17

Son of man, I have made thee amatehnan to thele Nations: Therefore according to my Ward, give them Warning from me. If then warm there, and they turn not from their wickedness, they find farely die in their satinguity, but thou hast delivered thy Soul.

Be not affaid of them, nor of their words, not of their looks, though they be a rebelliom People, and a Bryan

and Thorns unto thee, Ezck. 2.6.

Imprinted MDCLXII years after the Birth of Christ to prepare for the year MDCLXVI after his Passion.



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### The Printer to the Reader.

"He Author bereof intending whilst be was Prifoner in Newgare, that this Epiftle fould be committed to any one, who would boneftly and confcientioufly undertake the Publication thereof; it came a while after the date, to my hands. But, finding it not authorized to be imprinted, I was for a time, fearful to make an Impression thereof : yet, baving feriously perused it, I thought the same so pertinent to GOD's Glory and the present condition of these Nations, not to permit fuch necessary Precautions, Forewarnings and Exhortations to be (mothered, that I have adventured upon what such a seeming Transgreffion may make me liable unto : boping (there being no prohibition to the contrary) the publick benefit will more than recompence the Offence, if it shall be offensive to any, in regard I have done it conscientionfly, and not in contempt of Orders, which are otherwhile (by ingogitancy or casualty) obstructive to their own good intentions by whom they are made. Let therefore the Approvableness of the matter, and my well-meaning, excuse me; and let su make such good use thereof, that we may be all the more excusuble to GOD and men. This is all I have to fay, but, that it was not my fault it could not be finished at the Press until this third day of May, 1662, being long time after the date of the Epifile. So Farewel.

This for a Postscript hereunto I'le add,
Which from the Author, by report, I've had.
He that this Book, by parcels do b seruse,
May both the Author and himself abuse.

In

In the way of this Address to his own Countrymen, the Author humbly tenders this following Epigram, To the Pastors, Elders, and other Members, of the French and Dutch Congregations, inhabiting within the Islands of Great Britain.

Have but seen your Countries, (not yet known Their Constitution, as I do mine own)
And, therefore justly cannot to your Nations,
As I might unto these, make Applications.
But, they and we have been professed One
In Faith and Christian Love, some years now gone;
And, I shall do the best of my endeavour,
That so again it may be, and for ever.

The Jewish Prophets very often hinted,
What, being heeded well, might have prevented
The Judgments, afterward, inflicted on
Egypt, Damascus, Tyre, and Babylon,
With other Neighbouring Nations: So might I,
Had I the self-same gift of Prophecy,
Presage to you, what darkly I foresee
Their Lot, in probability, will be,
When we have drawn forth our, unless with heed
They seek how to avert what may succeed,
And prosecute, what Prudence doth require,
When men behold their Neighbours house on fire.

Your Countries may perhaps, discern by this, Some things that are among themselves amis; And by the Constellations in our sphear, What Exhalations are engendring there.

If you so think, and shall it not contemn,
Let it communicated be to them:

For,

For, whatfoere I either feem, or am, From whom, to you, these Premonitions came, They may be of concernment, and are fent In hearry Love, and with a good intent. If you with Love vouchfafe them good regard, I have my whole aim, and a full reward.

The fev'ral Churches and the fev'ral States Of Protestants, will have the felf-fame Fates Throughout all Europe, with small difference, Unless, they in another mode commence, Than yet they do ; and fenfible become Of that, which they are lately fallen from : For, felf love, and neglecting of each other, Will fingly ruine all, or, altogether.

I fomewhat have to utter, (if GOD shall Enable me) to those without our Pale : But, they fo wholly feem to have forgot Piedmonts late Cale, and Germany's fad Lot That they must fee a Storm again appear, Before ought can be spoke, that they will hear. Our Corofives (if ev's we shall be fo ) Have made us fit, that Plaisters may unto Our Vicers be apply'd. They imart and prick; I therefore am become an Emperick, And, this Catholicon (2s it befalls) Was pressed from between the Prison walls, Which is not only at this time a Den Of Thieves, but also, cram'd with honest men,

Newgate, March 8. 1662.

Your Servant in the Love of Chriff Jefus,

George Wisher.

PARAL

## PARALELLOGRAMMATON.

An Epifle Exhortatory and Premonitory to all the Nations in the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Dominions and Territories to them belonging.

The Mules language suits with few of those Who most need thus; I therefore now in Prose Express my mind. My Pen, LORD, so direct, That what I write may have some good effect.

EORGE WITHER, an unworthy Servant of Jesus Christ and of all his Servants, ( called through that Annointing of the boly Spirit, whereby every true Professor of Christianity is qualified for the work of his Generation) wisheth Grace and Peace in the same Christ Tefus, to all the Inhabitants of England, Scotland and Ireland, with the Colonies and Territories to them Providence, dearly beloved Brethren, belonging. hath fo disposed of me, that I have neither Civil nor Martial employment, as heretofore; nor Parochial, Congregational, of Occonomical charge incumbent upon me, or fo much as any certain place of Refidence upon Earth, (except a Prison) confining me to a local or particular duty relating to others; nor Estate or Affairs in the world to intangle me : Therefore, being a Freeman in the Spirit, though in corporeal Bands for discharging my Conscience, and obeying GOD

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GOD rather than Men; (and left at large in respect of other obligations) I conceive my felf bound to be flow the little remainder of my life in some National Services, whereby GOD may be glorified, my Brethren edified, and my Country preferred from Deffruction. I am not altogether unknown unto you: For, I undertook long fince, to be a Remembrancer to thefe Islands of Great Britain, with a Resolution to execute that Office, whilft I lived, as just occasions and opportunities should from time to time be offered, fo far forth as GOD shall give me Grace . And I do now by this Premonitory and Exhortatory Epiftle, exhibite to your ferious confiderations, that which Providence hath lately offered unto mine; preaching in my Laymode, the Doctrine of Repentance, which is to us as necessary to prepare the way of our LORD Christ at this near approach of his fecond Coming, as it was in that Generation whereto it was preached by John the Baptist at his first Coming in the flesh. That Pres monitor was fingle in his work, being thereto extraordinarily defigned and qualified: I am but one among many, thereto fitted in some degree by GOD's ordinary dispensations : Nevertheless, by a Medium, having an Allusion to his imitation, though much differing from it: For, as he was prepared for his work in that Generation, by returning from converfing among men, into a desolate place or Wilderness; so, I have been prepared for that which I have to do, by converling among men in the world; And, as he finished his Lefe and Testimony against the corruption of his Generation in a Prison, so peradventure must I; yea, without peradventure, if GOD himself prevents it not, with whose good pleasure I shall be well pleafed. Suffer me therefore with your patience to profe-

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cute my work, and let it not be supposed that I have berein acted without Commission; nor let this Allusion to John Bapeist, be misconstrued, as if I thereby arrogated or lought to insunate an opinion that I am somewhat more than I am; for, I conceive my self to be one of the least in the Kingdom of Heaven; and to be by the Grace of G O D onely that which I am, baving neither Mission nor Commission, but that of GOD's Word and Spirit, whereby every true Servant of his is qualified, called, and authorized, to prosecute the particular Services, whereto he is appointed in his Time and Place.

During five or fix eminent Publick Changes for about fixty years together, I have had place, means and opportunity (otherwhile as a private, and fometimes as a publick perfor) to be an occular or an earwienels of many of the most figual transactions in thele since Nations, relating to their general well or ill being; and was also a diligent Observer (formewhat fooner than most other men of my years) of the Peoples Manners in private, aswell concerning GOD as Men, even in persons of all Degrees and Professions from the highest to the lowest inclusively; as may partly appear, by those Observations, Oriations, and Reproofs, which I have besetofore published from time to time ; and for which I began to fuffer, as I now do, nigh fifty years part. Bue, my Endeavours having had little good effect hitherto, notwithstanding the various and manifold inter-changes of Indements and Mereigs, wherewithal GOD hath provoked us, (not by the frequent Applications which his Ministers have made of them, as occasions were offered) I not thinking my feif discharged from what I underrook, am willing to adventure the loss of more labour to prevent (if

lif it he possible) that which I fear may ensue; And to that end am induced to add this Expedient, hoping and believing, that some of this Generation will be hereby awakened out of their fecurity, when they have herewithal confidered in how many evident Parciculars. GOD hath verified my Presages to these Nations, lately and long ago published, when there was little fear of fuch Events. The Generality, in my apprehension is more infatuated and much more wicked than when I first took notice of the world, and so infnarled with all manner of Confusions in things both Divine and Civil, that, unless we speedily and more threauously return to GOD by Repentance, Faith and Prayer, that we may be disentangled, all the great hopes of the Temporal Prosperity, which is by some lately conceived, will quite fail them, and all the feyere Judgments heretofore inflicted upon our true Types, Fudab and Ifrael, will be shortly executed upon us. I heartily pray we may escape them, and to that intent, forewarn you by these Presents, before it is too late; Not being thereto moved by fuch Phanatick Impulses, as those are by some judged to be, whereby GOD hath enclined many of his Servants (on whom. you impose contemptible names ) in various Modes, to awaken you out of your dreams and fecurity : But, I have accempted it, upon those Motives, whereby they and I have been warrantably provoked to be Remembrancers for your weal and fatery, though maligned and perfecuted for our good will: and that which inclined me to write unto you in this manner, was thus occasioned.

I lately making use of my ordinary Contemplative Object, the written Word of GOD, the better to preserve my Faith and Dependance in and upon him in B these

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these my Boids; and having in particular refreshed my memory with what the Prophets left recorded touching the Prevarications of the Children of Ifrael, and the Inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem, on whom the Judgments fore-declared were afterward inflicted for their obstinate impenitence; I perceived them to be so like us, and we so like them, both in our transgreffions and wilfulness, that the Contemplation thereof moved me to make this Premonitory Address; and to preface it with fuch Preoccupations as I thought needful; and a brief Recapitulation of those Omitions and Commissions, wherewith I found the Jews to have been charged by their own Prophets: hoping, the Exemplification of such Premonitions, so authorized, and having such notorious Events, shall so prevail, that when you have observed, what they did, what you have done, (and find it tellified by your own Consciences, how you parallel them in the same and the like fins) you will not be fo flupid, as to think, if you continue in them, that you can possibly escape the like Judgements; in regard, as the Crimes are the same, or equivolent, so, you have the same Accusers, and the fame Judge, with not a few Witneffes and Aggravations of your Guiltiness. Reade, hear and beed then, what Impeachments the Prophets of GOD have in feveral times drawn up against his own chofen People, with what was threatned and befel them afterward, for their perverinels and impenitency.

The Prophet Isaiah personates the LORD, accuing them to be, Rebellious Children, an ignorant inconsiderate People, laden with iniquity; A seed of
evil doers, corrupting each other, perverse in their
wayes to the provoking of his Anger and still more
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and more apostatizing notwithstanding their frequent corrections and fatherly admonitions. That, they were bead-fick beart-fick, and unfound in every part from bead to foot. That, nothing would work upon them to amendment; infomuch, that but for a Remnant, which he had preferved among them, they had been like Sodom and Gomorrah. The faid Propher reflifies, that they had made their Worship of GOD, their Sacrifices, and all their outward fervices of bim (even those which he himself had commanded) to be as abominable, or at little regarded, as these which he required not at their hands. That, their Princes and Judges were rebellious, the companions of Robbers; lovers of Bribes, and Oppressors of the That, they pol-Poor, the Fatherless and Widows. · luted themselves with bloody desilements : were quility of a whorish unfaithfulness to GOD; were covetous and cruel to Men; Trusters to Vanities and Lyes; wicked in their Imaginations and Pratices; and that by their manifold Transgreffions they had made a Separation between GOD and them. · Ifa. Cb. 1, he upbraids them, with following the vain customs and fashions of other Nations; with muttiplying (their Militia) their Garifons, and with their grofs Idolatries. Chap. 2. he reproves them for their banty looks, for the iniquity of their words of actions: for their impudence in finning; for the infolency of their Children, and for the imperionfness of their Women, upon whole perulancies he much infilting, reckons up at least twenty of their feminine Gewgaws and Baubles, such as with us are multiplied into almost twenty times as many; not omitting, their discover'd necks, their wandring eyes, their affected gestures or paces, nor the tingling of their shoes or Aippers ;

Rippers : as if fuch vanities in their Women were to be a fign to other Nations in after Ages, that fome destructive Change, was approaching unto them, whose Women were become extraordinarily immodest, and addicted to new fangles. Chap. 3. he brands them, with bringing forth Oppression, when Righteousness was expected; with the fin of depopulation by laying Honfe to Honfe, and Land to Land. until there was no place left for the poor; with their early rifing to be drunk, and continuing at the Wine till night; with excels in Feaftings and Mufick in times of general Calamity, without confidering the necessities and afflictions of GOD's People, or what be had done for them; he reproves them, for their Coffings, for their slighting the Works and Commels of the Holy One of Israel; for calling good, evil, and evil, good; for putting darkness for highs, and light for darkness; for being wise in their own con-ceits only, and for justifying the Wicked, and con-demning the Innocent, Chap, . He blames them, for not returning to GOD when be chastifed them, and impeaches their Princes and Prophers; for leadsing the People to destruction, chap. 9. He impeaches their Pastors and Watebmen of Blood-vailtiness and Ignorance, terming them greedy, fleepy, and damb dogs, hunsing after game, and filling therefelves much strong drink. Chap. 46. He reproves their neglett of Justice and Mercy, their hypocritical Fafts, and meer formal Humiliations. Chap. 78. He charges them allo, with mufing vamiles, with policing mifchiefs, with fiedding lies, with fulfinefs to fred innocent blood, with neglecting GOD's chap. 59. This is part of Isaiah's Charge; and where.

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wherefore was it recorded but for our warning and

The Prophet Feremy adding his Tellimony, witneffeth their Ingratitude, Apoltacies and Oppreffions. Chap. 2. Mentions their fortish unaprinefs to every good act, and their proneness to that which is evil. Chap. 4. Accuses them particularly, of Perjury, of ' swearing by false Gods, of Fornications, Adulteries. and affembling by troops in Brothel boufes; and expreses the bruitishness of their lusts, by neighing after their Neighbours Wives, like full-fed borfes. He brands them, as Ifa did, for being a rebellious people, fearless of GOD, betrayers and insurers of Men; for having uncircumcifed ears; for being coverous, difaffelled to the wayes of GOD, and for out-alting seven the wicked in their wickedness. Chapters 5. and o. he charges them with confiding in Lyes, with depending upon a meer formal Profession of Holines, and with a vain concest, that their baving the Temple of the LORD among them, should functifie them and make them acceptable, norwist anding all their Hypocrific Idolatry and Prophaness. Chap.7. he upbraids them with perpetuated back flidings, ob. \* Stinute impenitance, with surpassing bruce creatures in their brutifhness, with felf-conceit and felf-will, to the rejecting the Wildom of GOD; and with being, from the big heft to the lowest, even Priefts and Prophets, falfe and deceitful in their bearts. convass and practices; in regard whereof, he with Fleth overy man to beware of his neighbour. Chap-A ters 8 and 9. And in his roth Chap, complains, there both People and Pafters were brunde. He complains \* also, that they encouraged each other to finite him with the rangue, charis, to flander him. Optobably like

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like those in our dayes, who confederate in defaming the Servants and Meffengers of GOD, that their premonitious Reproofs and wholfom Cautions might be the less regarded. Chap. 18, he records the cancelling and burning his Roll of Prophecies, by the band of their King ( which was as well done, as by the hand of the Hangman) with an intent to suppress bis Testimony against their Wickedness, published by bim upon a day of humiliation, wherein they bypoeritically pretended to feek GOD by Prayer and Fasting. Chap. 36. he testifies against their bypoecritical asking counsel of him concerning their departing out of their own Country suto Egypt, and then doing the contrary to what he advised them in the Name of GOD; and declares the malepartness of their Women, in justifying their Superstition ( and · Idolatrous hulwifery) in making fice Cakes for the · Queen of Heaven (blasphemously so called ) and s their wicked ascribing to that Idol, the blessing of Plenty, which they enjoyed (by G O D's mercifull s long-fuffering and bounty) in the times of their pree dominant Idolatry and Prosperity, Chap. 44. The Prophet Ezekiel brought in a large Impeachment also, against them, and by a Commission from GOD, arraigned them for Rebellion and Stub-· bornness, chap. 2. Accused their Prophets of Folly, Deceit, lying Divinations, and of pretending to speak as from GOD, when he had not spoken by them : Charges them with neglecting to make up the Breaches of Ifrael; danbing with untempored mortar, and deluding the Beople with promises of Peace; when Destruction was imminent. Chap. 13. he in-" dicted them of Ingratofully giving those good things,

which GOD had gracionly bestowed on them, to bu

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(15) Enemies, and to ingratiate themselves with their Adultrom Lovers; laying also to their charge the borrible fin of facrificing their Children to Molech, Chap. 16. and, with imputing Injustice to GOD. as if he punished men for fins not committed by them. and children, for those transgressions of their fathers whereof they were not guilty. Chap. 18. He accules the Princes of Blood hed, the People of Difobedience to Parents, of oppressing Strangers, the Fatherless and the Widow; of dispising and prophaning · Holy things; of making Debate by Tale-bearing; of Incests, Fornications and Adulteries; of unsaisable · Lustings; of Extortions, Usury, and of wholly forgetting GOD. Chap 23. He complains, that they pretended to Godliness, and to a defire of being directed and taught by GOD's Prophets, whereas they intended it not, neither gave much more regard unto them, than to Balladfingers and Fidlers, (or in words He testifies, that their to that effect ) chap. 33. · Shepherds fed themselves with the fat of their · Flocks, and clothed themselves with their wool; · but neither fed those that were bungry, wor strengthened those that were weak, nor cured those that were fick, nor bound up that which was broken, nor · fought out that which was loft, nor brought home that which went aftray; but, ruling over them by force and cruelty, canfed the Flocks to be scattered, and wander throughout the Earth, Chapt. 34. "Confider to whom this may be applied; and who, as they did, have fet their thresholds by God's thre-" sholds, and their posts by his posts, as it is said the

Jews did, Ezek. 43.
The Prophet Daniel consesseth in his Prayer, that sheir Kings, their Princes, their Fathers, and the

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whole house of Israel, had been transgressors against GOD's Laws, and despisers of his Prophets and Servants.

The Prophet Hofea calls them, the Children of "Whoredom, and Covenant-breakers. Hof. chap. 2, He charges them, with being inconsiderate of their cown wayes, corrupters of their Kings, by making them sport, and rejoyeing their bearts with wickedness, and delighting their Princes with lyes. That, upon their Festivals they made their Kings (or themfelves, or both ) fick with Bottles of Wine ; meaning as I conceive, that they were drunk : For, it is usually a faid that Great men are fick, when they are diftempered with drink; and poor men drunk; and perad venture they then drank healths, as in thefe times, until they had by drinking healths to others, drunk \*away their own health. The same Prophet sayes salfo, that they canfed their Kings to stretch out their . hands to Scorners : which may peradventure figni-· fie the giving of their hands to be kiffed by unworthy s persons, as a teltimony that they are in their favour. "He further charges them, to be Adulterers, heated with Luft like Ovens; and that their Kings and Indges were apostatized through neglect of GOD. \* Chap. 7. That they had likewife fet up Kings which s he intended not to fet over them, and such Princes " as he approved not of, (which fin Samuel laid also to their charge, when they defired a King like other Nations.) Moreover, he impeaches them for Cove-\* nant-breaking; for transgressing against the Laws of sheir Maker, and being forgetful of him, and become strangers unto him ; for building such Temples, and making such Fortifications as he approved not of, Chap. 8. And addeth, that they were a Vine bearing

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bearing fruit to themselves onely; That, they had sworn falsy in their Covenants, plowed for mickedmess, reaped Iniquity, sed upon the fruit of Lyes,
and consided in their own strength and Policy, chap.

Joel particularizeth such Judgments as were approaching for their sins; and exhorts them to speedy

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Amos complains, that neither Judgements nor Mercies prevailed to reform them; That, their fins had made their Fasts, Oblations, and other pious duties, abominable to the LORD; That, they deferred the evil day, and caused the Thrones of Oppression to be exalted: That, they stretched themselves upon their conches and beds of Ivory, chearing their hearts with variety of Musick, whilf the People of GOD were oppressed, and their sufferings

by them unregarded.

Micaiah, chargeth those who were in Authority with meditating mischiefs upon their beds, at night, and executing it in the morning; as also with coveting and violently taking away other mens Houses and Inheritances, Chap. 2. He charges their Princes and Rulers with ignorance in Judgment, with bating that which is good, with loving that which is evil, with plucking the skins of the People from their flesh, tearing the flesh from the bones, and quite devouring them. He accuses their Prophets of leading the People into errors, of being contentious and quarrelsome with such as fed them not according to their unfatiable longings; of building up Sion with Blood, and Jerusalem with Iniquity. He affirmed, that the Heads of the People judged for reward; that the Priests taught for hire; and that their Prophets

prophesied for money, Chap. 3. He impeached the \* Nation of fraud and lying, of deceitfulness in their Trading, and of using fallhood in their weights and " measures, Chap. 6. He complained, that good and righteous men were perished out of the Land; that, they lay in wait for Blood, hunting their Brethren as with Nets, and plaid upon both hands in their pro-" Secutions of evil : That, their Princes were greedy of Gifts and Bribes, plotters of mischief, and the best of them but a Bryar or a Thorn. That, Children dishonoured their Parents; That, Kinsmen were · treacherous to each other; That, the most dangerous · Enemies were men of the same houshold; and that e neither Friends, Guides, Guardians, or they who lay in each others bosoms, were to be trusted, 'Chap. 7. The Prophet Zephaniah atteffed, that their · Princes were like roaring Lyons and ravenous Wolves o gnawing the very Bones of the People: That, their

Chap. 3. "Haggai upbraids them, with neglett of GOD's House, and suffering that to be waste, whilst they " were curroufly trimming up their own habitations.

Prophets were light treacherous persons their Priests · violaters of the Laws, and polluters of the Sanctuary,

Zechary declares, the hypocrific of their Fafts, affirming that they were deaf to all good Counsel, and that, because they would not listen unto GOD, be mould not hearken unto shem, Chap. 7.

Malachi charges their Priefts both with offering polluted Bread, and with making the Table of the LORD contemperble; which last mentioned crime is now almost epidemical.

These Presentments were made and recorded by LWCIVE F

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rwelve good and lawful men, and are a Breviate but of some of those Transgressions which are enumerated in the books of the Prophets, and charged upon the Fews by their Mouths and Pens, before and after the Babylonish Captivity, even whilest interchanges of Judgments and Mercies were frequently dispensed to reclaim them, to the manifelting of GOD's wonderful patience and long-fuffering during their Prevavications. Of his Patience we have had the like ex. perience, as also how unjustly some of his Messengers whom he hath fent to reconcile us unto him by Repentance, are traduced and perfecuted as feditious persons, troublers of the common Peace, and dilaffected to Civil Governments. To the fins aforementioned, I might add the manifold Provocations of the Kings, Princes, Priefts and People of that Nation, in those dayes wherein they seemed to serve GOD with most uprightness. The Patriarchs when they were but one Family, during the life of Jacob, failed grofly; and Mofes gave a true character of their Posterity in his time, as also what they would afterward prove : So did the Prophet David in his Generation, who, though he was a wife King ( and probably endeavoured their Reformation as much as in him lay) complained, that there was no good man left; that, there was no trust to be reposed in Princes; and charged them, who were in Authority, with off ablishing wickedness by Law; particularly enveighing (in Pfal. 82.) against the corruptions of those Congregations of the Mighty, which I conceive were equivolent with our Parliaments, Councils, and Supream Judicatories, as being extreamly depraved; yea, he personares GOD himself, standing where he beholds their proceedings, and sharply reproving them, for

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their unjust accepting of the persons of the wicked; for negligence in executing Justice on the behalf of the Needy, the Fatherless, and the Widow: For being wilfully ignorant of their duties; for obstinatly walking on in darkness; and for destroying even the foundations of Righteoms Government: Many other great fins was that Nation guilty of, from the day of their deliverance out of Egypt, until their settlement in the Promised Land; and likewise from that time, still growing worse (except otherwhile when they were under the Rod ) till they committed the great fin of crucifying the Meffias, for which they were scattered. throughout the world, to be preserved for a universal Memorial both of GOD's Justice and Mercy to his People in all places and Generations (until their Reforation and the fulness of the Gentiles) according to David's prophetical Imprecation, Scatter them, but destroy them not, lest my People forget it. Signal were their Murmurings, frequent Idolatries and Rebellions in the dayes of Moses. Johna and the Judges. Likewise, norwithstanding GOD's daily miraculous Presence among them in a Cloud and a fiery Pillar, feeding, protecting and providing for them forty years together, in an extraordinary manner amidst their Enemies and in defolate places, they were fortifuly distrustful of him, and defired to return back again to that Bondage from which he had delivered them by a ftrong Arm. And, (as if they had a natural propenfiry to flavery, and were neceffitated to be flaves one way or another) when GOD had performed his Promise, by feeling them a free People in a good Land; They (being weary of the Government by Him eftablished, which was to have been a Preparatory unto his Government, to whom alone all the Kingdoms of the

the world belong) craved to be ruled after the mode of such Heathen Kings as he had destroyed for their sakes.

Great were their failings and transgressions also, when they had Kings according to their own defire. And fuch Kings as they were defirous of, occasioned their extirpation out of that good Country which GOD had bestowed on them. In the dayes of David, Solomon, Afa, Hezekiah, Josiah, Jehosaphat, (the belt of their Princes ) they were guilty of great Provocations, and of much greater during the Reigns of their worlt Kings; especially, of wilful and toolish Jeroboam, who made I frael to fin by his State-policy and obstinatenels therein; when, norwithstanding G O D's extraordinary advancement of him from the rank of common men, to a Kingdom ( yea, to be a King over his own People, of whom he had rent ten parts in twelve from the Polterity of his beloved David) with a conditional Promise to establish his seed for ever on the same Throne, did neglect the performance of that Condition : And we are thereby taught feriously to consider how difficultly they will be reclaimed, who feek to accomplish their ends by Statepolicy, rather than by conforming to divine Counfels and Commands. For, GOD proved him ( as he hath tryed others in the like manner in these dayes) by no less than three Miracles in one day; manifesting two of them upon his own person, yet they took no effect. If with the fore-expressed Prevarications, I should confider all the fins of these Nations comparatively, illustrating the Parallel as I could, to fet forth what resemblance our fins, in this Generation only wherein I live, have unto their transgressions, and how hable we are made unto the same Judgments which were inflicted

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inflided on them (even to be cast out of our Country, and be made Vagabonds throughout the world, as they long fince were, & fome of us have lately already been) it would either provoke us to a speedy amendment, or stupifie us with amazement. For fince I first knew the world, men of all degrees, professions and relations, Princes and Subjects : Peers and Commons Husbands and Wives; Priefts and Lay-men; Parents and Children : Tutors and Scholars ; Masters and Servants; high and low; rich and poor, are in my Judgment much more deprayed than formerly they were; And many among us, have so little regarded what GGD hath done for ms, or against ms; So often relifted the Holy Ghoff, and to hardned our hearts, that all Premonitions being rendred fruitless, it may be feared that some of us will be found, as guilty of the Blood of Feste Christ and of his Prophets, as the Jews were: And as by long continuing in their fins, and by proceeding from one fin to another, they at length, by the just Judgment of GOD ( who defervedly makes them quite blind who will not fee when they may) hardned into fuch an impenitency and blindnels, that when their promised King and Meffias came to make them a glorious and a happy Natson, they despightfully rejected, flandered, persecuted and crucified him : So, I fear some of us may so parallel them, that at Christ's second coming (which now draws near) they will be liable to severer Judgments, than have befallen to the Fews; which I heartily befeech GOD to prevent.

But, it is your Application, not mine alone, which must make this proposed Parallel effectual; and therefore I entreat you, to take it into serious consideration whilst ye may, before the day of your Prehation hath

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an end ; because you have had them for an example, as also the same fore-warnings which they had, with an Addition of many other timely Precantions. Do it speedily, left that evil fbiris which GOD fent between the Shechemites and their King Abimelech (and which hath already possessed many) do by those Animofities, which are ftill fomented between the late differing Parties, render these Nations uncapable of being reconciled to GOD, and to each other for ever. Particularly, I befeech you who are in Authority, to confider, what an illegal depriving peaceable men of their Liberties, may at last occasion. To confider also, whether it be according to the Priviledges due to the Humane Nature ( and by the Antient Claims and Charters of these Nations, so often confirmed) that upon every flight fuggeffion, perhaps of an enemy or an envious neighbour, ( For the Cafe will be altered, if there be a probable jealoufie, that the Common Peace is hazarded; whereof GOD will judge and avenge, if it be feigned, or fatisfaction not made to innocent Sufferers ) whether, I fay, fober men should be debarred of their Freedom, by close Imprisonment many months and years, without lawful Tryals, or knowing their Crimes or Accufers; yea, thut up without means of subfiffance, fave what they have by charity; not only their Access denied, who of meer compassion are conscientiously inclined to relieve, but their Wives, Children, Servants, and all others to them relating, restrained from speaking with them, concerning those Affairs on whose profecution and management, their, and other mens Effates, Credits, necessary Livelihoods, and all their outward Comforts may depend: Not fo much favoured as with permission to write a Petition for their Relief.

Relief, or left Necessaries to sustain the healths and lives of their own persons or families : much less to pay those large Fees which are then exacted, and the Charges which the profecution of Petitions to a hearing will require, where the success' also is uncertain. Confider, if fuch Grievances be among us, whether it would not be more agreeable to Justice, and a less provoking fin, to inflict death immediately upon every suspicion of a crime, than to expose men to fufferings which are worse than death, contrary to Law, and without permitting them to know either the pretended Caufes, or their Accusers. Confider, whether GOD or Men can be well pleased, that their concealed Foes (and perhaps Foes to the State as much as to innocent meas persons) should be impowered to impose Injuries as Laws; and be lawless in their own persons, to the ruining or impoverishing of many thousands depending upon those who suffer in their own persons and estaces. This is to turn Honey into Gall, and Physick into Poylon, Laws into Snares, and Priviledges into the worlt Bondage. These Oppreffions I never heard of among the Jews or Genziles, or among Christians, until of late: and, if they be found here, and long practifed, it will be impossible these Nations should be reformed, or their peace be renewed with GOD, or eftablished between each other: For the Relations which men of all forts and degrees (howfoever differing or agreeing in their Defigns, Judgments, Interests or Affections) have to and with each other, fuch Relations in their Estates, Alliances, Credits or Engagements; and they are fo linked together by one or more of these respects, throughout these three Kingdoms, that the Discontents and Mischiefs occasioned by such Oppressions, will extend

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to all at the last, from the highest to the lowest. The disturbing of stingless Bees and their Breed, will destroy the whole Hive; yea, and all the stalls of Bees in these Islands, and those likewise who are gathering Wax and Honey in the remote Woods and Wildernesses of the Earth, for our inriching and their own subsistance, will be so aftrighted and discouraged by finding themselves and others liable to such Oppressions, and their quiet uncertain, that they will sty to another Climate, lest Horners, Wasps and Drones be encouraged to dispoyl them of their Hives, Lives;

and Honey.

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To help prevent it, take this Breviate which I have composed, and thereby compare that which your own confeiences will bring to remembrance, wherein our fins have parallel'd or exceeded the wickedness of the Jews : and that this Preparative may make it the more practical, recommend it at your Meetings (whillt you enjoy them, if you think it useful) to be confidered both joyntly and apart, by every fingle person and Congregation, how much it concerns us univerfally and particularly, from the least to the greatest among us : And let not the feeming novely of fuch expressions as I may casually insert (or the despicableness of my prefent condition) make you contemn them; feeing this is a time of Probation, wherein GOD is pleased to exercise your humility by his most despised Servants, and by fuch diffensations and means as are denied by the wildom of the world.

The Theam which I have undertaken is so copious, and will probably draw me into so many pertinent collateral Musings, seeming to some impertinent, that I must apollogize now and then for it, lest you think me too immethodical; in regard when the Pen

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is in my hand, to fuch or fuch purpofes as I first intend, I usually take in by the way all Meditations which then occur, feeming necessary either to prevent Prejudicacy, or to illustrate my prime Intention : fometimes alfo, that which cometh fo in, may be as useful as the main Proposition. The Apprehensions I now have of the fad condition and hazards which these Nations are in (at this present) so distract my Muse also, in some cases, that otherwhile, hardly knowing what may be fittelt to be inferted or omitted, I may fall into feeming Extravagancies. And, it is not to be wondred at, if I do : For the most excellent of GOD's Prophets have often (to our understanding) been transported into such Raptures; and in fuch cases as this, so confusedly expressed themselves, by reiterating the same words and matter; by flying, as it were on and off, to and fro, and on and on again, in what they intended to declare; that they intimate more by their dark confused and dis-joynted expresfions (to them who look as well after a firitual as a literal fense) than they could have done, by those methodical connexions and profecutions, which would appear most elegant, and more plausible to carnal wifdom, in the Rhetorical modes of our times. For, the Prophets taking into confideration at one and the fame time, the Peoples extream perversnels, and GOD's abominating of their fins, together with his unspeakable fatherly affection to the persons of his Elect among them (for Davids and for his Promise fake) they in one verse or chapter of their Prophecies, personate him exceedingly inclined to Wrath or Jealousie, and in the fame chapter, or in the next, personate him as prone to Compassion: In one verse threatning their perpetual rejection; immediatly after, comforting and promiling

miling to receive them again to his everlasting favour; yea, and bitterly menacing those by whom he had chastised them, for adding their Malice to his Corrections; which may feem, being understood according to the nature and common language of men, to imply contradictory passions or irresolution in GOD. with whom there is no shadow of changing; but it the better infinuates into our hearts an apprehenfron of that fatherly tender-heartedness which GOD hath toward his People; and fignifies to my understanding (with reverence to his unchangeableness be it understood by others ) that his People did as it were force GOD by their finfull frowardness to imploy the utmost of his Wisdom and Omnipotency, to reconcile his Fustice and Mercy on their behalf; and that it is not in the nature of humane words or language to extend unto a full and plain demonstration of those particular Notions which his Prophets divinely apprehended in relation to GOD and his People: And if it fared fo with them, much less will it be in my power, to put firitual and supernatural Contemplations into a meet natural or literal expression. Discourses of this kind may challenge allowance of more than ordinary liberty, by circumlocutions or digressions; for, like a Phyfician who is to cure a Patient who hath many complicated diseases, I am to apply this to a Body which hath many contrary distempers, and must therefore make it fuch a Catholicon, as may not more increase the reft, by curing one malady: and therefore I will endeavour that which my conscience inclines me to. with as much discretion as I can; and the more distrattions you find in this Epistle, the more it will oblige you to a ferious confideration of what is in my mode expressed.

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Confider, whether ever you faw a Pitture made by the most cunning Painter, so like the man for whom it was limb'd, or that any one thing can more truly resemble another, than the Inhabitants of these Ifles. do resemble the People of Judab and Jerusalem in their prevarications; and confider it to that your fins may lead you to lay the faster hold on GOD's infinite Mercy, by abominating the one, and a right effeem of the other : for, GOD hath made as many gracious offers and promifes to us, as to them. They, who had fo many gross failings, were nevertheless, his chosen People and Saints by calling, separated from other Nations; and I do believe, by the fatherly compaffion extended unto them from time to time, and by the manifold conditional promises and deliverances vouchfafed unto them whilft they prevaricated (in their miraculous prefervation now they are scattered) that, he hath fill mercy for them according to his Election, giving them an Interest in the fure Mercies of David; and that in their open temporal chastisements, they shall be fecretly purged through the hidden feed of Grace remaining in them; and received to his favour in the evening of the world. In like manner I believe that many among us at this day, who have in the outward man, failed very much, to the dishonour of GOD, and of their Christian Profession, having externally suffered, to the glorifying of GOD's fustice, are and shall be by the same free-grace in this life, or at their translation out of this life, be received into favour to the like glorifying of his Mercy in Christ Jefer; yea, much more than it could have been doneby their own Righteonfness, GOD having alwayes respect through Christ's merits to what they did conscientiously, though it were over-ballanced by much humane

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humane corruption and fraility, yet remember still, that notwithstanding the infinit Mercy of GOD, he is to be feared, and the more to be feared and sought unto with a filial fear, for the sake of that infinit Mercy. And, let heed be taken, lest presuming upon his patience beyond our limits, we outgo the Presumption of the Fens, or draw very near to such a dangerous Ex-

travagancy.

To that end, confider how GOD hath from time to time, fought to reclaim us by the like interchanges of Judgments and Mercies; and how he hath tryed and provoked us, as he faid he would provoke the Tews, by foolish People in our effeem; and by making his Premonitions fignal unto us, by acting to that purpose, many things appearing to be ridiculous in our Judgments; as for example, by making use of fuch a Dispensation as this, and of such Persons as I am, to be your Remembrancers, by an impulse of Conscience, which we think cannot safely be resisted. though we are otherwhile tempted, as feremy was, to complain to GOD of that hardship whereto he hath exposed us : For, as the Prophets of the Jewish Nation, being the Watchmen appointed in their Generations, to forewarn them what the fuccels would be, if they neglected their duties, or the People to repent, being by them fore-warned : Even fo ( as I believe) GOD hath now in some degree qualified me and others (as he did heretofore a Plowman, a Herdiman, and a Fruit-gatherer) to be Premonitors in these our times, of what we have observed to be missione or neglected, by men; and of what GOD hath done threatned, and premifed in his Word concerning such Delinquencies as we are guilty of, and fuch a Repentance as is expected. In confideration whereof, I dared

(30) dared not for my part, but fignifie what I have declared : left, though others perish in their fins, their blood may be required at my hands, for neglecting that, which I think my felf bound in conscience to forewarn them of in my mode; which is one kind of Preaching, though not in ordinary. And though I have not the Reputation of a Prophet ; yet GOD hath made me instrumental in fore-declaring many things pertinent to the wel-fare of these Nations, long before they came to pass : And I am one of those despised ones, of whom he is pleased to make use at fuch times as thefe; after the Counfels and Forewarnings of Royal Premonitors, honourable Prophets, Ministers and Remembrancers have been long neglected; And that which I have written will evidence me at laft, to be neither feditious Libeller, Madman, Phanatick, or one discontented with all Governments and Governours, as I am by fome reputed, who will be of another Judgment when they come to their wits: For, though I have not been wholly free from Errors, those things which I write, are not such as I have learned, like Parots taught by men; or which were attained by reading or hearing onely; but, fuch as were infused by GOD's Word and Spirit; and fuch, as he hath witneffed to my heart more certainly, than that which is made known by fense only.

If it were not so, it had been impossible for me to have sustained so many years without discouragement, those Raylings, Revilings, Slanders, Persecutions and Oppressions, wherewithal I have been exercised by them, who (as it befel to the Prophets, Apostles, and their true Successors) deemed my Cantions & Remembrances to be seditious and scandalous to Authority, and falsly imputed unto me (as is aforesaid) discon-

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tentment under all Governments; whereas I have been actively or passively obedient to every Govern\_ ment whereunto GOD hath subjected me, and reproved in general terms only (in a fober peaceable way ) that Oppression and Unrighteousness, which hath been and will be diffructive to all Governments and Governours who continue them. I neither was, nor am, nor shall be disobedient to the just commands of any Governours or Government which these Nations defire, and GOD permits, (though in bis wrath) but conscientiously, as I now do, submitted at all times to the Power in Being, and visibly enabled to protect me, as I ever thought it my duty, whether they favoured or dif-favoured me; neither endeavouring to fet up or pull down any, howfoever they acquired or exercised their Authority : But remembred them sometimes of their duties, as aforesaid, whom I evidently faw to be forgetful thereof; doing it also, without factiousness, and with such Cautions as befitted me in my starion. I am neither melancholy, nor fullen, nor delighted with contradictions : For, though I have been a man of strife ( as feremy said GOD had made him to be) I am not naturally conflituted for fuch a work. My Conversation hath been delightful to many; my Body is as sensible of sufferings as any mans; my natural Affections are firong in me; my Infirmities being great and many, render me as unable by my own thrength, to fustain the Defertions, close Imprisonments and Deprivations whereto I am and have been exposed, almost from the cradle; and whereby the world feeks to fright me from profecuting that, whereto my Conscience enclines me. I likewife confess my felf to be naturally as willing as any of you, to take my case and pleasure in those defirable

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firable things of this life, which other men affect; and might probably have enjoyed them, if I had neglected what I have done, and that way imployed the little wit I have, or would defit from fuch profecutions for the future.

But, it must not be fo : I have lost those Advantages, that I might not lofe my felf, or your want a Remembrances and am Better contented in their loss, than ever I was in their fruition. I would not fight against the Philistims in Saul's Armour; not would my Corruption have permitted me to do my work, if I had not been for long disciplin'd by sufferings, and at last been ftript out of all that I had for might hope for in this world) as now I am : Neither could I have had so much experience of GOD's Mercy as now I have, in being extraordinarily (I might fay miraculously) provided for, supported, and Supplied, with necessaries for Soul and Body: Not could I have apprehended experimentally fuch Comforts in this life, as are discovered unto me in and by my restraint and Poverty : Nor should I have believed, that GOD had so great a Number of People in this crooked generation, as I do now know he hath: which Discovery alone, is more joyous unto me, than all my losses and sufferings are grievous. Therefore, If you believe me not herein, let not that which I feem to fuffer in your opinion, be altogether useless unto you, for whose advantage, and for whose sakes I have partly fuffered them : Nor let thefe Preoccupations, or those which I shall further add, be thought impertinent, confidering what trivial Blocks many men flumble at, if they be not removed; especially when men, beforted with fin, and blinded with felf-conceit, are drawn into a causless Prejudice; such as these Digreffions

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Digreffions from my Text may formewhat perhaps preyent, and hint formewhat also, by the way, usefull to other ends. But, when I have done, and fail and written all that I can, it will not wholly preven infeconstructions; for G O D's Word hath not estaped them. Howsoever I cram in so many Preseconpassions, because they may be (as I inferred before) advantagious to some others in the like cases, and hint somewhat, collaterally pertinent to my chief Dasign, though in other respects, they may be ofno avail to me,

There be Weeds, which will permit no good Seed to thrive in that ground where they grow, untill they be destroyed by often plowing; or, until the earth be prepared by a Crop of somewhat destructive to them. Malice and Expy are of the nature of fuch Weeds; and fuch Herbs of Grace, as Rhue or Repeneance, which implies Rue thy Sin, will never take root, until they be extirpated and the heart prepared by Love. Therefore, let us lay ande that Mas lice and Vengeance, which lies yet at the heart-root of many of the late Diffenting Parties in these Nations. notwithstanding the late Att of Oblivion; and confider in what times we are, and to what Period we draw near, by being guilty of the fame fins (or of fuch as are equivolent to those) which in all Ages have been Symptoms and Harbengers of Destructive Changes: and which do, as it were, compel GOD to withdraw temporary Mercies from his own Chofen People, and to inflict severe Chastisements in their flead. Heed well whether we justifie not them by our evil deeds, whose actions we have condemned in words, by our perpetrating the very fame wickedness, which we exclaimed against in them; whom GOD dispoiled of their abused Power; and whether the fame

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(34) fame Paths lead not to the fame Deftructions? Obferve whether our neglest of common Justice, of GOD's Judgments and Mercies, our Ingratitude, our Muniturings, our Rebellions against him, our Hypocrifies, Apostacies, Idolatries, Superstitions, Prophanels, Oppressions, Spiritual and Corporeal Fornications and Whoredoms, have not been as great, as many, and as impudent as among the Jews? Whether our Thankfgivings, Praifings, Fastings, Feastings, Humiliations, and our other Formalities in Religious and Moral Du. ties, have not been as worthy to be rejected? Whether our Boaftings of our Civil Juftice, of our Just Laws, of the Glory and Purity of our National Church, be not much like their vain brags of their Laws, of the Temple of the LORD, and somewhat like the vauntings of luke-warm Laodicea? Whether it be not an Abomination refembling ( if not equivolent) to the Jews impious and cruel facrificing their Children to Molech, when we dedicate our Children, under colour of a precended zeal of offering them to GOD in professing Chastier (after the manner of Heathen Vestal Nuns ) when we cause them to pass compulfively through the Fires of their Natural Affections, to the hazard of their Souls and Bodies, in a suffering which GOD requires not at their hands : For, though Chafting is a Moral Vertue, inforced Virginity is none, but a finful Inforcement in Parents, especially, when, under a pretended Piety, it is intended only to fave a Child's Portion (or the belt part thereof) to be confumed upon their own Lutts, or elfe to advance another Child in their dedication thereof to the world? Confider also, whether we have not parallel'd the Jews as well in Civil as in Religious misactings, and in some things outgone them? Whether

(35) Whether our Alliances and Confederacies with professed Enemies of GOD and his Truth, have not been contracted more for other finister respects, than to preferve Peace and humane Society? and whether our trust unto, and in them, and in our own strength and policy, be not as evident in us, as it was in them. and as repugnant to what GOD approveth? Whether we establish not Wickedness and Oppression by Laws, as they did, or more barbaroully than they; as by making some pay for that, whereof nor they, but others have the benefit; or, by making the formality. of Legal Proceedings and Tryals, so chargeable, that the Remedies of Grievances do often prove worle than the Diseases; especially to poor men who have most need of Relief; the profecutions of whose Peritions and Suits for Justice or Equity, being so redious, difficult and expensive, that the little remainder of their Estates which the Oppressors had left, is quite confumed by those Courts and Officers, which were con-Hituted for a Remedy; as if they had been purpofly ordained to enrich and maintain Oppressors in idlenels, who do little or nothing for their large Fees, Thus, to the loss of mens Estates, the loss of labour and precious time is added (with vexation of spirit) to the undoing of many Families: Thus the Caterpillers and Locusts devour that which the Storms had left : The oppressed man perisheth without compassion, and would grow desperate, if access to GOD in fuch straits were not cheap and easie. For what can they possibly do, who deprived of all outward means of livelihood, are also shut up in Prisons, contrary to Law and Equity, both from the comfort of Relations, and from endeavouring either for their liberty

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Confider, whether even they also upon whom such afflictions are come, and have no refuge but in GOD, do not ftill neglect him, and feek rather to be delivered by the World which oppressed them, than by being reconciled unto GOD, from whom cometh Salvation; and whether there be not many among us, (even of those in every differing Judgment, relating to Piety, Policy and Humanity) who wickedly devise false Rumours, Visions, Apparitions, Signs, Wonders and Revelations, to delude and amase the People, or to discredit those Reports which are true? and whether there be not some seduced rather by a feminine, than guided by a true masculine spirit, who, like the Women Propheteffes among the Fews, put pillows under mens arms, to uphold them in their Errours by their Gipfie-like Predictions? Some also, who, not only as the Fews did, hunt after vain Astrological Predictions, which they call Prophecies, & fuch Sorcerous Prefages as mother Shiptons, but who have dependance also upon them, and feek for ease in their troubles, and for cure of their fears and distempers, as Saul did from the Witch of Endor; and who, as others did heretofore, fend to enquire of falle Gods, neglecting and contemning such Remedies and Presages of good or evil, as are grounded upon the infallible Word of GOD; as if they conceived that would be to them, what Micah was to Ahab; and that they could exped no good Presages to them from GOD's true Prophets, or by ought grounded upon his Word. I perceive too evidently that it is fo; and that this wicked Vanity is fomented by the frequent publication of lying Pamphlets, purpolly invented to disparage Truths. Therefore, beware of them, and try all firits before you truft them (even mine as well as the reft)

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reft) that ye may know what to adhere unto safely; and, neither be deluded by Impostors, nor deprived of the benefits which you may receive by wholsome Cautions: For, as we are in that time in which the Elect will be in hazard of being deceived; and though it is true, that, they who are not against many with m; So, it is also true, that, many who seem to be with m, are against ms, and by that means get opportunities, to draw us into wicked, or at least into uncomely and

unsafe practices.

Confider these things, you who forget both Piery and Humanity, and whether our Kings, our Princes, our Nobles, our Commons, our Gentry, our Judges, our Priests, our Magistrates, our Councils, our Courts or Trustees, our Fathers, our Children, our Women, our Servants, yea, all of us in general and in particular, have not prevaricated as the Ifraelites did heretofore when they were most corrupt? whether we have not fet our Thresholds by GOD's Thresholds, and our Posts by his Posts? whether our Bloodguiltiness, our Thieving, our Drunkenness, our Curfings, our Swearings and Forswearings, Suborning of Witnesses, and the Perjury of Jurors, have not made our Land to mourn because of Oaths, as much as their Land did ? Whether we have not been as guilty by immoderate covering to lay House to House, and Land to Land, to the occasioning of depopulation? by lying and falshood in our trading with each other; by unequal weights and measures; and some by vainly scarring and squandring away the Estates and Inheritances left them by their Predeceslors? Whether we are not as culpable by Covenant-breaking, Briberies, Extortions, grinding the faces of the Poor; by felling them for trifles; by profecuting our cruel Intentions

(38)

tentions, until Blood toucheth Blood; by feeking to cover one fin with another; by justifying the Wicked, and condemning the Innocent, untill our Injustice cries as loud against us for Vengeance as it did against them? Whether some of our Nobles (as we call them) have not been Companions of Murderers and Thieves, with Indempnity? Whether we are not as guilty of perfecuting, oppreffing, and murdering the Prophets and Servants of GOD, by shutting them up in Dungeons and Prisons, till famished through want of Relief, under false pretences of Sedition, Scandals, or of being troublers of the Common Peace : as Feremy had been, if one Consciencious Black amoore had not been more pitiful than all the rest of the People in Jerusalem? Whether we have not set up such Governours and Princes, as GOD never intended to fet over us, until we our selves would so have it, in imitation of our Patern the Fews? Whether our Women be not grown as malepert in justifying their Superstitions, as the Jewish Women were in the dayes of Feremy? and whether their feminine extravagancies in new-fangled baubles, fantastick habits, dreffings, gestures and postures, may not be a symptom of our approaching Desolation, as it was a Preludium to their Captivity and Rejection? Whether also, our superstitions Devotion hath not fed and countenanced as many false Prophets as Jezabel did, suppressing, oppreffing and filencing the true Prophets and Ministers of GOD and his Truth; making them also to be objects of scorn and ridiculous laughter in the publick Theaters? And, whether we have not often pretended both a Reformation of our Manners, for our personal advantages only, and a voluntary defire to be counselled and directed as the Jews did, when they intended

(39)

intended to depart from their Country into Egypt, yet, prosecuted our secret purposes, as if done in defigight of GOD? yea, and whether, as the Judges of the Jews, judged for reward, their Priests taught for money, and their Prophets prophesied for hire, we have not those Judges, Lawyers, and Divines, who will make both Law and Divinity to speak any thing for their advantage, who may either prefer them or

deprive them of their Preferments?

Consider all these Particulars, and such other as your own Consciences will bring to mind as considerable; especially what Covenants we have broken, and in what manner; and therewith take notice and remember, that I do but offer it to your consideration, whether you are guilty of these sin particular or not, leaving the Verity thereof to your own search; and the Conclusion and Application to your own Consciences; in regard if they be silent, it would be to no purpose for me to charge them upon you, though I

could evidently prove them,

I confess, I am very jealous we may be found guilty of all the aforementioned Crimes; of some of them, I know we are culpable, and of many also, unknown to the Jews, which these latter times have produced. Even in constraining men to act and profess in relation to Religion, against their Consciences, (if it be according to the Cryes I hear) more cruel in that respect than the worst of their Idolatrous Kings. For, though they allured men to their Idolatries and Superstitions, I do not remember that any one of them compelled the worshipping of Idols; no not Jeroboam (who notwithstanding GOD's giving him a Kingdom, with many gracious promises to establish it, was more wickedly politick than any other, to con-

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tinue the fame to his pofferity in his own mode.) For, I do not hear that he forcibly restrained any from going up to worship GOD at Jerufalem, or periecuted any for not worshipping his Golden Calues ; but permitted every man that would, to build high Places to plant Groves, and to worship either the LORD GOD, or Idols, at home, as he pleased : Neither do I reade that any of their best Kings or Governours made or executed any penal Laws touching the Conscience, except only after the return from Babylon, in an extraordinary Case, and in relation to the observing of those antient Laws of their Nation, by the breach whereof their Civil Peace could not well be without hazard; at which time there was a penalty threatned by Proclamation, and afterwards a Covenant voluntarily and confcientioully made, or was at least pretended by Prince, Priests and People, for the breach whereof, Confiscation of Goods and Exclusion from the Congregation was menaced; but how far forth it was put in execution it appears not; no had any wrong been done thereby, because that is no wrong which is done to a man by his own confent; no, nor that which is done against his will, if it be purposed for his wel-being, and cannot have any effect to his hurt, nor fail of that good which is pretended; which inforcing the Conscience can never produce, but the contrary rather : for GOD is never wel-pleafed with any fervice unwillingly done, though the performance be good in it felf; and is alwayes highly displeased with every one, who for fear, favour, or for any other end whatfoever, acteth or speaketh against his Conscience; and no doubt as highly offended with all those who offer violence to the Consciences of other men, in regard it is not only injurious

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rious to men, but a prefumptuous offence also against

a Prerogative due and proper to Him alone.

If these Prevarications be found among us, be it known that they are furer tokens of GOD's Indignation, than those which we call Plague-tokens are of their near approaching deaths who are vifited with the Pestilence : yet we have lately had other figns and tokens, which are both Prefignificators of the General Judgment and of the National Calamities which will come upon particular Nations and Persons, when their fins grow ripe; according to what our Saviour Christ forctold, Luke 21. 25, where it is faid, There fall be figns in the Sun, the Moon and the Stars, and upon the Earth diffress of Nations, with perplexity, the Sea and the Waves voaring; mens hearts failing in looking after those things which are coming upon the Earth : for the Powers of Heaven hall be haken, er. We have feen thefe or fuch like figns, whether taken in a metaphorical or a literal fenfe, and the fign also of the Prophet Fonas mystically revived; in some of the Saints of GOD, whose Judgments are begun upon those of his own Houshold; and his Justice and Mercy have been manifelled upon many of them in our fight. Moreover, though we who believe his Word have therein sufficient manifestations, and look for no other figns of what is approaching; yer, GOD hath vouchsafed to Unbelievers in these dayes, what he denied to the like unbelieving and adulterous Generation heretofore, if what hath been credibly reported may be credited: For, we have heard of more strange Prodigies, dreadful Apparitions, and unufual Visions in the Air, upon the Waters, and on the Earth, within a few years, than I have read recorded in all humane Stories fince the coming of Christ

13

Chrift in the flesh ; and, they are the more to be confidered, in regard GOD hath been pleased to give us Signs of what he intends, though (as I faid before ) he denied Signs to those who defired them ; and forasmuch as they made us no whit the better, it implies an experimental verifying of this faying; They who will not believe Moses and the Prophets, will not believe one sent from the dead. If the Signs and Wonders lately averred be true, or but in part true (as I am perswaded they are though I never saw any such) then they are very considerable: And no less conside. rable or fignificant are they, if feigned or delufions; feeing they declare this Generation to be presumptuoully wicked beyond all before them, as daring to make, aver, and publish Lies of that nature. are true, they are the Finger of GOD, pointing to fomewhat whereof they are Signs, and which ought to be heeded: yea, though they are but delufions of the Fancy, they are terrible Signs of affrighted and self condemning Consciences. Those Apparitions which we see, or fear to see upon the Earth, shew us from whence all our troubles come, even from our Earthly-mindedness: and the Signs which men see, or think they fee in the Heavens, invite us to look up unto those Hills, from whence cometh our Salvation.

We have yet other Signs of what is approaching, and of what will certainly ensue, if not prevented by Repentance; and they are very significant and observable, though very sew heed them, or think themselves therein concerned. GOD foretold the obstinate Jems, that he would provoke them by such as they reputed a foolssh People; and so have we been provoked by some among us, whose persons, words and actions appear unto the greatest number of us, not

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(43) only foolish and contemptible, but impudent and wicked also. Such were they and their Actings, who came naked into our Publick Affemblies ; and by what spirit soever they were thereto moved, were Signs, which I believe GOD permitted, to fignifie, that he will openly discover our Shame, and strip us naked from all those Fig-leaves which we have patched together to hide it; and take from us all those things which we have made out chief delight, pride, and ornament. And I am perswaded those fignal Actings of that nature, which were personated by fome of the Prophets, were in their times reputed as ridiculous and scandalous, as the extravagancies which have been feen in our dayes. They likewife, whom ye term Quakers, and who with much resolution and patience, do sustain the Persecutions whereby they are prosecuted in all places; Even they, as I believe, are instrumental by a Divine Diftenfation, fignally to foreshew that Contempt which GOD will bring upon our false Worship, false Honour, vain Complements, Hypocrifies, Superstitions, Formalities in Piety, counterfest Morality, and Dissimulations with GOD and Men. Many take great offence at them; and I do believe (because it hath been averred unto me by conscientious men) that some, so called, have professed and taught erroneous and scandalous Doctrines; for, there is no Dispensation whereinto the Devil hath not fcrewed many of his Inftruments, to disparage and hinder what was thereby intended; but I do profes, that none among all them, of whose Principles and Conversation I have had opportunity to take notice, hath appeared otherwise to me than a truly honest and pious man; and though their language and man-

wers are offenfive to many, they are not lo to me ; becaufe,

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cause, if they be not taken up with an affectation to fingularity, whereof I cannot judge, unless I could fee their hearts, they feem to me fuch as are effential to their Difpensation ; and had GOD fitted me for the fame work. I should have done as some of them do though I will not justifie all that some of them do. Habakkuk in his mode, and at fuch a time as this, was a Quaker: So likewise was Exekiel the Prophet, and a fign to the Jews, by GOD's Difpenfation in his time; as appears, Exek, 12. 17. The Word of the LORD came unto me, faying, Son of man, eat thy bread with quaking, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulness, and say unto the People of the Land, thus faith the LORD GOD, of the Inhabitants of Jerusalem, and of the Land of Israel, They shall eat their bread with carefulness, and drink their water with aftonifoment, that their Land may be desolate of all that is therein, because of the violence of them who dwell in it. Let this be well confidered, and whether our Quakers may not be a fign of the like Judgement upon our chief City, and all these three Nations; yea, and to all those Nations whither they have been dispersed, if they speedily repent not ; for, their Allings and Sufferings are not in vain.

I have observed one occasion of hardning the hearts of many in this Generation, which was not ripened until these latter Ages of the world; and though little notice be taken thereof, it makes many defer their Repentance, and hardens the greatest number into a resolute perseverance in their wicked courses, by a missapprehending of GOD's Wayes, a misselest of his Word, ignorant of his Justice, and a false Conclusion drawn from an antient and true Prophecy; by

(45)

by reason of the long continuance and prevalency of Sin, Oppression and Tyranny in those courses and Poflures wherein they have been acted. Men have malked to far after the Counfels of the Ungodly, and stood to long in the way of Sinners, that they are now feated in the Chair of the Scornful, and make a mock at Reproofs and Inftructions, according to this Prophecy of the Apostle Peter: In the latter dayes there (hall be ( faid he ) Scoffers, walking after their own Lufts, and faying, Where is the Promise of his coming? for, fince the Fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the Creation; 2 Pet. 3.4. Into these latter dayes we are fallen, and by not heeding, not believing, or by not rightly understanding the ground of this Prophecy touching the revealed things of GOD, the Scorners of good Counsel have now fulfilled that Prophecy, to their own disadvantage: For, to put the fear of GOD's Judgments our of their own and other mens hearrs, they fcoffingly and prophanely conclude, from the long continuance and prevalency, as aforefaid, that Sin and Oppression have had in the world, from the Creation until this day, that fo it will be until the end of time; and deride those who expect the coming of Christ the King of Righteousness. Tuft (fay they) thus it ever was, and thus it will be for ever. GOD either heeds it not, or regards it not; and the Caveats, Counfels, Threatnings, Promises, and Premonitions of those who presend to be Ministers and Messengers from GOD, are but politick Devices of their own brain, forged out of Envy and Malice, to disturb no in our Pleasures, diminish our Profit, and weaken our Power; for after above fixteen bundred years preaching of their Imaginary Kingdom to come, we fee as little, or left likelibood

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bood thereof, than was at the birth of that King whom they expect. To this effect are their Scoffs, and thereby they encourage each other in their Wickedness and Oppressions. But they, and all whom they shall delude, will find themselves to have been much deceived. Therefore, in hope it may awaken some out of their dreams before it be too late, I will declare unto you a Mystery, by few yet heeded, which GOD hath revealed unto me in this my Confinement, to firengthen my Faith, when it was exercised and tried by that and fuch like Atheistical Arguments and Objections of carnal men, who presume on the perpetuity of their Kingdom : and I will illustrate as plainly as I can, that which I have apprehended, by looking back as far as the Creation.

All things that GOD created, were exceeding good, even Mankind, which is now depraved, was made good and innocent, though of a constitution possibly mutable: That possible mutability GOD proved by an easie Law given in Paradise, without compullatively necessitating, or byassing our first Parents, to the right-hand or to the left, but evenly ballancing them with a Free-will; yea, and without debarring them, until their Delinquency, from the Tree of Life in the midft of the Garden, or from any other means whereby they might have been preferred and confirmed in their Integrity (so far forth as was pertinent to a Creature left free and under no restraint.) In this happy estate they continued, until the Devil (who had corrupted himself without a Tempter) being moved thereto through envy, seduced our said first Parents through subtilty: For, he perceiving them to rest fatisfied with the knowledge of Good only, without defiring cognizance of Evil; first, by lying, prepossessed them

(47)

them with an injurious misbelief of GOD, and then, with a false and vain opinion, that they should become like GOD, by knowing both Good and Evil, if they did ear of the Tree by Him forbidden. That Suggestion being entertained, begat in them a defire of an unprofitable knowledge; and that Defire being conceived, corrupted into an actual desobedience of GOD's Command; whereupon they quickly found themselves to be guilty, naked and miserable. former free liberry of access to the Tree of Life was obstruced, as also the influence of many Graces formerly vouchfafed, and they were turned out of Eden into the World, to get their living by the sweat of their brows, in painful tilling the accurfed Earth, liable both to a corporeal and spiritual death: And, since it was their own choice and defire to know both Good and Evil, GOD determined they should experimentally know them, and that Priviledge be derived to all the Posterity of Adam, to satisfie their curiosity. and make them really and throughly sensible thereby of their neglecting his Goodness, of the Devil's malice, whom they believed, and of their own unfaithfulnels, ingratitude and folly, untill the time were accomplished, wherein the Seed of the Woman should break the Serpent's head. Drvine Justice did so decree alfo, that after their exclusion out of Eden for disobedience, there should be Enmity between the Seed of the Woman and of the Serpent for ever; and a certain space of time allowed, wherein both righteous and wicked men, should have an actual as well as a contemplative experience of Good and Evil, by permitting Men, Good and evil Angels, to make tryal what their own power, wildom, folly, righteoufness ot wickedness could produce, whilft GOD flood as it

were indifferently looking on as a Superintendent, to prevent ( as occasions would be offered ) what might else by their misactings, be destructive to the whole bumane Nature, to the refidue of his Creatures, or to his Eternal Decrees. Ignorance of this Mystery, and not being acquainted with the concurrant Juffice and Mercy of GOD, revealed in his Word, inclines deprayed Men to think and fay, all things continue as they were fince the Creation; and that, so they shall continue for ever: which evidently appears to my understanding to be otherwise determined; and how that long toleration of Wickedness from which they extract their falle Conclusion, shall ripen ir unto the destruction of it self. But, because this Mystery hath been long vailed, and is yet beclouded, I will express the same as it hath appeared to me in this my Loneliness, that it may help strengthen the Faith and Hope of those who can receive it, as it hath fortified mine, to the making a large amends for all my Sufferings. The better to explain it, I must walk a little about by the way of Circumlocution, that I may fetch in some collateral Notions, which will be pertinent to my main Defign. Slight them not, my dear Bretbren, though in some Circumstances I may differ from you in Judgement: for, if we continue in the Love of Christ Jesus, and of each other, that Love will at last bring us into all Truth, make all, who are of one bonse, to be of one mind, and cover a multitude of other fins, as well as our Ignorances, which are not wilfully contracted.

I proceed with my promised Illustration. GOD Almighty (all whose Actions are evernal) when he was pleased to give a being unto Time, and make a wisible World, seemed in some respects, to work ac-

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cording to the manner of men, the better to fuit his workings; to the natures and eapacities of his Creatures; as by making his Actings to be temporary, and that which he could have perfected in one moment, to be the work of fix Ordinary Dayes. In which time, he having compleated all Created things, and put them into an orderly way of procreating and continuing themselves by his affifting Providence, and Superintendency, it is faid he rested the Seventh day, and Sanctified it. Nor, that he needed Reft, or the fetting apart of any portion of Time for himself, who is LORD of Eternity, but in respect only to mankind, and to what should come to pass about the later end of Time. The Confideration of that Reft, and Santification, dictated unto me that which I have discovered of the foresaid Mystery; in the Illustration whereof, I shall hint upon some particular Notions, repugnant to what hath been commonly believed by many good men concerning the Sabbash; wherein I hope to be as charitably centured, as I cenfure those, who fincerely declare their Judgements, though they are not the fame with mine. I am not of their Opinion, who suppose the fore-mentioned Sanctification of a part of Time, did imply that Seventh day, which was afterward Commanded to be observed by the Jews when they were brought out of Egypt: For, it is faid by Mofes, Deut. 9. 19. that the Sabbath at that time injoyned to be observed, was Instituted for a Remembrance of that Deliverance, as likewife to preferve them alwaies mindful to be merciful to Servants, Cattel and Strangers, as GOD was to them, in vouchfafing Rest and Deliverance. from their hard labour, and cruel Taxmasters, in the Land wherein they had been Strangers and Servants:

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And ( the Sabbath being made for man; and not man for the Sabbarb) it was chiefly for that end Commanded. Nor do I think the Sanctifying of the Seventh day at the Creation (or that which was injoyned to the Jews ) implyed the Sanctification of that which is called the LORD's Day, which is obferved by most Christians, according to an antient cultome for a day of Affembling together in regard upon that day of the week, our Saviour Fefus Christ (with whom the Jewish Sabbath was buried ) arose from Death to Life upon that day of the week. Yet I my felf do observe that day, and acknowledge the observation thereof (if not Judaically or Superficioufly kept and imposed) to be a pious Custom and Infitution, as well tending to our edification in Faith and good life, by our meeting to hear GOD's Word, and communicate in other Pious Duties, as toward a fulfilling that part of the Moral Law, which is conmined in the Ten Commandements, and injoyneth an allowance of competent Reft, and corporeal refreshment to Servants, Cattel and Strangers, who would else be oppressed by unmerciful Masters and Owners, who either know not how to use their Christian Liberry, or are ignorant what is due to the Creatures by the Law of Nature; and for that reason, provision hath been prudently made by the practile of the Church, and by Christian Princes upon penalties, for allowing of certain portion of time, and they are not wilfully to be neglected, nor superfliciously to be obferved; but, for conveniency, comlinefs, and order fake, that we may affociate in the Service of GOD, and communicate in holy Duties, at fuch times, to the edifying of each other : yet over and above those times, GOD provided a Supplement for Moral Reft, and

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and spiritual Contemplations, by allowing to every Day, a Night wherein to reft the body by fleep, and to refresh the mind by Prayer and Meditations. But, I do not find that the LORD's Day was injoyned by any Evangelical Precept to be observed instead of the Fewish Sabbath, and in such manner as that was : Or that the faid Jewish Sabbath was given at the Creation, or at any time frace by divine Institution, to be an Universal Law to all Mankind, or to any of another Nation, save only to those who became Forish Profelytes whilest the Ceremonial Law was in force. For, had it been otherwise, then that seventh day should questionless, have been universally made known, and kept without scruple by other Nations, without changing it into another day, until it had been divinely done by the same Law-giver, and that change declared at the promulgation of his new Covenant in the Gofpel, it being not in the power of any other to change his Ordinances, or to warrant a variation from them in the least Puntilio, whether they concern Faith or Manners. The Observation of Dayes and Meats, with such-like Ceremonies, had their end in Christ; and every man is left at liberty, as concerning a Religious Observation of fuch things, to do as the present necessity requires, and as he thinks himself in his own Conscience obliged: And therefore the Apostle implicitly reproving them who prefumed to judge between another mans Conscience and GOD ( to whom only he stands or falls as his Servant ) expecteth every one to do as he is perswaded in his Conscience; and saith, Rom. 14. He that observeth a day, observeth it unto the LORD, and be who observeth it not, forbears the observation

thereof in conscientious obedience to the LORD also :

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(52) which liberry he would not have given had a fet day been effential to the morality of the fourth Commandment. Therefore I am not offended with any one, what day foever he observeth or observeth not, who doth it Conscientiously, not Contentiously; neither condemning himself in that which he allower bor difalloweth, not judging uncharitably of others who claim the like liberty of Conscience. And I hope the conscientious sanctification of Dayes piously set apart for Religious Duties, will be rather better, then less observed, by what I have hitherto, or shall hereafter expres; for there be many, to my knowledge, who are more zealous in profeffing the observation of this or that day, then in truly observing any day as they ought to do; as also of many other Christian Ducies; and fuch Persons will take most offence at

It is also to be Considered, that the Ceremonial obfervation of a feventh part of sime for the competent rest of mens bodies, and providing due nourishments and refreshments for the Soul (as also for performance of Holy Duties ) neither is, nor was, or can be effential to the morality of Reft, or of Religious Duties, but Circumstantial and Ceremonial only; in regard a due portion of time, or any fet time for thefe purposes, cannot be just the same portion, or a like expedient for all, but must be more or les, oftener or feldomer, according to the differing strengths, weaknelles, ignorances, or other defects, necessicies, or occasions of Individual persons, who snall need the fame; and who must take and be allowed such times, and fo much time, as shall be necessary, and is required by that morality, which was written in the hearts of all men, among the refidue of univerfal Morals

what I have expressed.

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Morals at the beginning of time. And the Reft of that Myffical Sabbath, which GOD is faid to have fanctified as aforefaid, is neither pertinent nor communicable to Beafts, or meer natural Men; or to any. fave to those Saints who are made one with GOD in Christ Jesus; and, who have wrought, and are to work with GOD and him, in the fix dayes of a thousand years a piece, upon the work of Regeneration: and in maintaining Good against Evil, until it shall obtain the Conquest. These things considered, the fandifying of a more excellent Sabbath, than that which was observed by the Tems, or, than that which is called the LORD's day, feemeth to have been intended by that which GOD is faid to have fanctified at the Creation; and the Mystery which I would shew forth, relating to a confutation of the Error occasioned by the long continuance of Wickedness and Tyranny in the World ( and which was in part discovered unto me, by meditating the fore-going Circumstances ) is this :

GOD, having finished his Work of Creation the fixth day, (wherein Man was also made, for whose sake the World was made) His Wisdom fore-seeing what the Devil's malice, and humane curiosity would produce, by desiring the knowledge of Good and Evil; it was his good pleasure (all his Operations as to things Temporary, being in Number, Weight, and Measure, and a thousand years with him but as one day, and one day as a thousand years) that, as he had wrought fix common dayes upon the work of Creation, so his Intellectual and Reasonable Creatures, having made themselves work by their Prevarications, should have fix mystical dayes of a thousand years a piece, according to the yulgar Accompr, wherein to do those works

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works which they ought to do, or had a defire to do, that fo they might have a fufficient time wherein to complear their knowledge of Good and Evil, according to their longing, as aforefaid : And the feventh day which GOD fandified after the work of Creation, is, as I believe, that mystical day of a thousand years; or that seventh part of time, (be it sooner or later ) wherein Christ, according to their expectation in the main, whom you call Fift-Monarchy-men, shall visibly Reign upon the Earth with his Saints, as John hath Prophefied, Revel: 20. 5. At which time will begin that great and Everlafting Sabbath, wherein they shall rest from their labours, and wherein they, who have feen Christ upon the Earth in his Humiliation, shall there also behold him in his Glorification, to the rejoycing of his chosen People, and to the confusion of his Adversaries; not in such a gross, carnal manner, as is fancied by some, but as becomes glorified Bodies; and as was partly typified, by our Saviours Transfiguration upon the Mount, when his Disciples then present, well knew not what they either faw or faid; or, as it was at the hour of his Ascention, which is neither expressible or intelligible, in the state wherein we now are,

During the first fix thousand years of time, Good and Evil are permitted to execute their distinct and mixt Powers and Faculties, in working out their ends, and in struggling for the mastery, and manifestation of their Natures, as they best can, in and by all those who are to them respectively inclinable: And, when that fix thousand years are compleated (abating so much thereof only, as the violent sury of the Devil, Antichrist, and their Consederates, shall diminish of their own time, within the last six thousand

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years) then the Wickedness of the wicked, the Righteons endeavours of good men ( fo far forth as it is meerly their own ) and all that feems good or avil in their own strength, weakness, wisdom, folly, ungodlines, or piery, shall come to an end, and be of no force or efteem : Whereof, the Devil began to be afraid, when he faid to Christ, Art thou come to torment us before the time? That, scems to me, the feventh day which GOD is faid to have functified, and to rest on after his fix dayes work aforesaid; and, in my apprehension, the preceding thousand years before that great Sabbath, are the fix myftical dayes wherein men should have permission, as I said before, to do those works which they had a defire to be doing, for perfecting their knowledge in Good and Evil in this life, after they had, by disobeying GOD in our first Parents, entered into a Confederacy with the Devil. This sense of that Mystery I received not from men, but, by meditating an Interpretation of the first Chapters of the Old Testament, by comparing them with the last Chapters of the New Toftas ment, and by what I collected out of that Prayer which Christ himself left unto us to be a Pattern of what we might absolutely pray for; in regard whatfoever I am caught by him to pray for, I am warranted undoubtingly to believe. Now, according to the Contents of that Prayer, I do believe, that the Name of our Heavenly Father shall be Hallowed upon Earth, and his Kingdom come down visibly among us, and his Will be here done as it is in Heaven; which can never be until that great Sabbath. I believe also, That all who seek after his Kingdom which is to come, with fincerity in the first place, thall be daily fed with the bread of eternal life, and supplied with

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with all things necessary for profecuting their Work in the mean time; That our fins shall be forgiven us, as we, by his example, forgive those who have trespassed against us: That in all our Tryals and Temptations, whereby GOD exerciseth our Faith, we shall be delivered from whatsoever is evil in them, and be at last partakers of his Kingdom, Power and Glory, even here upon Earth where we have suffered with him, when that great Sabbath, afore-mentioned, begins; and in Heaven for ever.

But, you may think, perhaps to your discouragement the mean while, that time is very far off, because by our ordinary Computation of Times and Years, there will feem to be about 300 years unexpired of the last thousand of those 6000 years in which Antichrist with his Mystery of Iniquity was permitted to Reign, 666 years, after he had attained to his full power. Nevertheles, let not that infringe the patience of any; For, though GOD is absolute in fulfilling the times promised for the benefit of his Elect, he doth not so oblige himself to those times which concern the lengthning out the Kingdoms of his Enemies, but that they may be shortned by their own actions, according to this faying; The wicked live not out half their time. It is probable, that our Chronology is defective, some Chronologers differing in their Accompt hundreds of years, and they about 30 or 40 years who, differ leaft. Or, if it were not to, the time of our suffering may be shortned for the Take of GOD's Elett; yea, Christ hath promised that it shall be shortned for their fake, Matth. 24.27. And probably, the shortning the last dayes of Tribulation, will be occasioned by GOD's permitting his and their Adversaries, to be so violent and infatuated

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in their furious profecutions of malicious Defigns to uphold their Tyranny, when they feel it tottering, that they themselves will thereby shorten their own time; And that the Kingdoms of the Devil, Antichrift, and the World will be so divided and confounded in their Defignment and Profecutions, that they shall help destroy themselves and their Kingdoms, by their own Actings, and by provoking GOD, (according to his Conditional Decrees ) to come in, when Evil is at the highest pitch of Malignity; to make it evident, that by his Power and Goodness alone, Good becomes prevalent against Evil. And, probably some Differfations of Mercy in that kind, will be vouchfafed as to the weakning of Antichrist's kingdom, betwirt this time, and the year 1666, according to our Computation after the birth of Christ; But, that Number of the Name, or Power of the Beafts, whose time of tyrannizing is thereby limited from the last of the times of the distinct bighest Exaltations of the two Beafts, until the full end of their Powers; will not be until fo many years after the Passion of our Saviour, if I have not mif-grounded my Judgment, as I believe I have not. For, at the time of Christ's Passion, the last of those Earthly Monarchies which have oppressed the Saints, was at the highest; and ever fince it hath declined: Their longest time of continuance (as I conceive) being myffically numbred out unto them, in their own Numerals, which put altogether in order, according to their diffinct Valuations fingly, can make no more, as these their Characters demonstrate, than M.D.C.L.X.V.I. which is a M, years for the continuance of Heather Romes tyranny, after it was at higheft, until it was swallowed up by that Beast which arose out of irg. (for,

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(for, old Romes Tyranny continued in the Civil Go. vernment of that Empire after Christian Emperours had the Title) The remainder of the aforesaid sum, being DCLXVI, is the time of the Reign of Antichrist (or the Man of Sin) after he attained to an absolute Supremacy, which will have an end in or about the Soventeenth hundred year after Christ's Nativity, by our Accompt, if Chronologers have not misseckoned the times. This is my Judgment of the Number of Beast. When that day comes, I believe the Souls under the Alear will no more cry, How long LORD! We shall not then think the dayes or years of our suffering, for Righteonsness sake, were over many; nor will the Scoffers then ask any more in derision, Where is the Promise of his Coming?

Then, how long or short a time soever it be, during which, the present, or the last Tryal of the Saints must continue : Let us consider how little a few years, more or less, are in respect of Eternity, and of how fmall consequence all that is which we can suffer, in comparison of that reward which is prepared for those who overcome by patience. What can we lose? Or, what have they loft, who have been tranflated out of this life, by the cruelty of their Persecutors, but that which would have been a greater difadvantage had it not been loft ? Perhaps that experience which I have had, in my particular, of GOD's extraordinary strengthning me in my Susterings, by the encrease of Hope and Consolations vouchlased, may be believed by fome, to the augmentation of their constancyand comfort; I do therefore unteignedly profess (though I profess it in much frasley of the Plesh ) That if GOD continue his Mercy begun ( which I doubt not of ) and shall give me a full draught

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(59) draught of those Cordials, whereof he hath youchfafed me a Tafte, I think I should not repine to underars go for his Glory, the heat of those terrible dayes. m, which are begun, or near approaching : For, I conti. ceive it will not be much hotter than the Fiery Furan nace, which was heated fevenfold more than usually, 2 12for Shadrach, Mefech, and Abednego; and I beleive, that to strengthen and preserve me, I should oot have the same Companion they had in that Fiery he Tryal, if it might be so much to GOD's glory. Let YE not then the length or sharpness of any Persecution ng or discourage from a Constant waiting upon GOD, ere whose Grace will be a sufficient Assistance in all Proore battons. Nor let your imperfect apprehensions of those mysterious expressions, whereby the estate of 11+ that Sabbath or Kingdom, afore-mentioned, is deats scribed, mislead you either into a distrust of the reality thereof, or into any carnal mif-belief, mifrs, teachings, or mif-actings, by a vain curiofity of W feeking to know further than is plainly revealed, bein of fore the time. For, Fancy is apt to make many erroneous representations : and that which shall be, is WE darkly expressed, for the exercise of our Faith; and nwe can no more apprehend it, as it is ( being in the flate wherein we yet are ) than Children of a month old, can declare what manner of life they shall here live, when they come to ripe years. It may fuffice, that so much is declared and unfolded, by what is fulfilled, and so demonstrated by Allusions to things of which we highly efteem, that it may affure us, of there is an unspeakable glory and happiness, prepared he. for all those who believe, and suffer for Righteonfness fabe. Our fight, is yet too weak to behold it . Our

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of the day, is not yet come, which will manifest to any, so much as will hereafter be made evident to all.

But, that we may not make our Afflictions and Troubles greater than else they would be, and our Confolations less than they might be by our own defaults; and so imbitter our Spirits against the Truth, and each other, that Repentance and Reformation be obstructed thereby; and left also, through defect of true Piety towards GOD, or of true Charity to Men, we be found rather sufferers altogether for our fins, than for Righteousness sake, to the making of our forrows endless in this life ( as it happeneth to many) or to the rendring of us more wicked and cruel, when our Sufferings be removed, than we were before; to the perpetuating of an unhappy condition hereafter : Be pleased, for prevention thereof, to take notice of a Triple Memorandum, which coming suddenly into my thoughts, I shall here insten as necessary for us all to take heed of at this time, though I know it will disadvantage me in the opinion of many. The First branch of it, is pertinent to GOD's Glory: The Second, to the Civil Govern. ment and Governors whereto he hath subjected us : And the Third, pertains to all those whom he hath put under their subjection. Observe it well, Ow Brittish Nations, and repent of your fins in General and Particular, both against GOD and Men; especially of your intrenchments against GOD's Prerogative, and your temporal and spiritual oppressing the members of his Son Jesus Christ, by the dishonoring of him in his chief Attributes; and by the breach of your Publick Faith, plighted to Him and his Peo. ple, against whom very many of us have, in my Judgment,

Judgment, much exceeded the Parallel afore-mentioned, and all that I find recorded against any other Nation. If we expect a Reconciliation to GOD, by a pardon for that, and our other manifold Transgressions, let us acknowledge our finsulness against the infinit extent of GOD's Mercy intended to all Mankind in general (which is the first branch of my Memorandums) and not limiting it, as many do, suppose they glorishe him in so doing, whereas, it is apparantly to his dishonour, and will be to the instaming of his Wrath, when there will be most need of his

Fatherly Compassion.

For I will be bold to aver (though some probably will be offended at it, by whose Charity I have been here in part relieved ) that the brotherly Love and true Repentance whereto I would perswade, will never be effectually attained unto by them, who knowingly, premeditately, and wilfully perseyere in denying the Universal Redemption of Mankind by Festiva Christ; seeing thereon depends GOD's most glorious Attribute; and in regard it is that, for which we are much more obliged unto him, than all the rest of his Creatures, he cannot but be highly displeased with all those who confine the extent of that Mercy. I know many in these times ( some of them in other respects very good and learned men) who think Universal Redemption to be a new Doctrine, terming it Arminianism and Popery; but, it is neither new, nor repugnant (as is pretended) to the Orthodox Doctrine of Election, Predestination and the Free-Grace of GOD; nor ascribes ought more to Nature by the Consequences thereof, than tends to our justifying of GOD, and to our self-condemnation, if that which he hath given us be not husbanded, according as he hath

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hath and doth enable. The boly Scriptures evidence it to all who rightly understand them. So far is it also from being a Novelty (as ignorant hearers are made believe) that it was received and professed for a necesfary Truth by the Churches of GOD in all Ages fince Christ's birth, and contradicted by very few in the first times of Christianity. Yea, it was believed many hundreds of years before Arminius was born, or Popery had a being in the world; and will be professed when the Oppolers and Traducers of that Verity shall be quite rooted out of the Evangelical Kingdom. It is, I confess, a Doctrine imbraced by many in the Church of Rome; but that makes it not erroneous. If we renounce all things approved of by Hereticks, and which Antichrist and his Confederates imbrace and profess, we shall more disadvantage the Kingdom of (brist thereby, than they have done by all their Herefies, Idolatries and Superfitions; For they acknowledge the holy Scriptures, and all the Articles of our Creed; and hold (though in unrighteousness) a great part both of Moral and Evangelical Truths, by a verbal profession, and with a mixture of humane Traditions; because, if they did not so juggle, they could never have been hopefull to effect what is intended by their Mystery of Iniquity. It is the well counterfeiting of Truth and Holiness, which must compleat the Deligns of Antichrist; and there is not any one fingle Herefie or Wickedness which doth so fecretly and so mischievously supplant Christ; it undermines the Foundation of that Strutture which open Blasphemies above ground cannot endanger, and hath already fprung fuch a Mine, to the dividing of Lutberans and Calvinists, ( as they are now termed) that they will hardly be reconciled until all Controversies are at an end.

(63)

Let us therefore confider well what depends upon it : how much it concerns the Glory of GOD ; how much he is diffionoured by a contrary belief, and how much it detracts from our own Priviledges and Con-Solations. GOD's Mercy is above all his Works. It is the Crown and Dignity of the KING of Kings, and the Highest of all High-Treasons to clip it. A profesfed denial of the Universality of humane Redemption, feems to me a curfed Counter-callol, made and fung by Devils, in opposition to that bleffed Nativity-Some which was fung by Angels at the Birth of CHRIST Glory be to GOD on high, on Earth Peace, and Good. will to Men. For, how was GOD likely to be glorified, Peace to be upon the Earth, or his Good-will manifelted to Men by the incarnation of his Son, if Man's Redemption had not been Universal, but fin narrowed, that it extended to a very few, and those few also left without affurance they were of that small number, whatfoever they should endeavour, if there should be an Exception from that Act of Grace, as many fancy? Doubtless, if it had been so, it would have given occasion rather of howling than of finging. and been rather sad than glad sydings, in regard of that great terrour which might have seized upon all Mankind, and caused an Universal Lamentation, when they confidered how many millions of millions, were certainly exposed to Everlasting Damnation; how fmall a number in poffibility to be faved, and how few of their dearly beloved Parents, Children and Friends might be of those few, for whom Christ took upon him the humane Nature. Oh! horrible and unparallel'd Blafphemy! But bleffed be GOD's Name, it is not fo. When the Children of Ifrael were redeemed from their Egyptian Bondage, which

was a type of our Universal Redemption, there was not one foul, no not a hoof left behind them : Nor was one foul absolutely excluded from the benefit of Christs Incarnation and Paffion; but they only, who by their own default and unrepented fin, should fall away as they did who perished in the Wilderness. For, GOD hath many times, upon feveral occasions, passed his Word, to ascertain the Universality of his Love to Man without personal respects, where personal sins, without repentance, have not first made the person unacceptable, nay, our incredulity hath put him to his Oath, to affure every finner; and if nevertheless we still distrust him, continue in our misbelief of his Word and Oath, and labour to draw others into the same crime; It cannot be an ordinary Judgement which GOD will at last inslict for so extraordinary and so high an affront, it being a fin more heinous than Murder, Adultery, and all other meer carnal fins put together ; yea, more heinous than those the Jews committed by their Idolatries, killing the Prophets, and crucifying Christ in the flesh; for the last was but a fin against his Humanity, and their Idolatries but the ascribing some part of that honour to Creatures which was due to GOD onely; whereas the limiting of GOD's Universal Grace in Christ, with the concommitant Doctrines, and the Consequences thence raised, and the imputing to GOD, an eternal Reprobation of the greatest part of Mankind, before they had done good or evil, and for those fins also, which they blasphemously say, he necessitated them to commit, to shew his Justice, and manifest his harred to fin, is a dispoiling GOD of his Divine Nature, of his Goodness, and an ascribing unto him that which belongs only to the Devil, Oh the Patience of GOD! What

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(65) What can be to aborninable ? They do not only make Reprobution older than the father of in the Devil, I but make GOD allo the Author of his wickedness, in necessitating him to be a Devil and consequently Au. that of all the wickedness committed by all the Dewils in Hell, and all the wicked men upon Barth; which appears to me to Horrible an Impiety, that I wonder not to fee the World to full of Plagues and Sins; and Sins & Sinners become flich Plagues to each other as they are; not can I believe there will ever be less Plagues where that Blasphemy is professed and indulged as Orthodox Doctrine, until it be repented of a nor thall I marvel if my words be milunderlised, and my good meanings mil-interpreted, if GOD's word be to miliaken, and his Love fo ill rewarded. I know the bitternels and unchaticableness of their fpitit, who shall be obstimare in this Judgment, yet am neither afraid nor afframed for any respects to declare my Conscience herein ; or in whatsoever esse I think may concern G O D's Glory and the Peace of my If I think any to be in an Errour, I will Country. peaceably do the best I can to reclaim them, but attempt nothing to deftroy them; for that is an Amischristian Principle, and I abhor it. Oh ler us be more heedful to avoid it, and more conscientious in acknowledging our Destruction to be only and originally of the Devil and of our felves; I confess that GOD (who would have all men to be faved) hath provided means of falvation for all, without excluding any, who first excludes not himself by his personal fins and impenitency: and (that our manifold fins may be forgotten) I defire we may henceforward believe both his preventing and affifting Grace, shall be youthfafed to all those who shall ask for it in Faith, or have

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have not wilfully rejected it being offered.

In like manner ( for, I now come to the fecond branch of my Memorandum ) if we defire an external Peace may be fetled and continued fo among us, that we may ferve the LORD in Holiness and Righteousness, let us be conscientiously careful that we intrench not injuriously upon the Civil Governwent whereto GOD hath fubjected us, how oppreffive foever it shall be, or feemeth to be unto any of us in particular, during the time wherein GOD gives it a Soveraignty over us. For, all Power, was and is of him by his Grace, or Permission; not only that which was Patriarchal in Adam and Noah; with that which was established for a time in Moses, Folhua, and the Judges of Ifrael; and that which is called Ecclefiaftical in the visible Church of Christ; but all those tyrannizing Powers, Governments and Governors alfo, which have been in the world ever fince the Creation until now, were gracious, or permiffive effetts of that longing after the knowledge of Good and Evil, which corrupted our first Parents, whose Posterity, were permitted to elect such Governments and Governors as they best liked, till some of them loft that Priviledge by their own folly, as the Fews, and others have done. Thus it was in all times and Nations, after the natural and Paternal Government ceased by the death of Adam and Noah, except that which was Supernaturally Constituted over the Jews in the dayes of Mofes; That, and the Paternal Government being conferred, the one by Grace, and the other by Nature, were Branches of the Fifth Monarchy ( as many now call the Kingdom of Christ ) which indeed is the Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, ever one and the fame;

in regard, that Providential Government, which is and was in GOD the Father by right of Creation : and exercised impersectly by Adam, Noab, Moses and his Successors, was translated to GOD the Son? who is the only and true Catholick King (though Antichrift hath given that Title to one of his Vaffals) yes, though this Government hath feemed a long time fulpended, and been intruded upon by the Ulurpation of Tyrants, in most parts of the world, ever fince the dayes of Nimred, he will at last assume his King dom, and the Government thereof, in his own Perfon, when the time appointed is come. In the mean? space, his Father and He bimfelf, have permitted others to make Kings, and to be Kings and Governors, according as they could effect it by their own Policy and Power. This was one product of eating the forbidden Tree; and of man's defired knowledge of Good and Evil ( especially his experience in what is evil ) hath been much advanced in all Nations and Generations, by the Exorbitances of fuch Governors, and by the Popular Idolizing, and base flattering their Kings and Governors into a foolish conceir they were more than Men, and by deifying them, as the Romans and others did, until they became worfe than Beafts, and little better than Devils to the rest of Mankind. In which sordid Flattery, the Prieffs in all times were most instrumental. Therefore, GOD permitted for a punishment of their wickedness and folly ( and to perfect their defired knowledge of Good and Evil, as aforefaid, the Kingdoms of the Earth ( as it is faid, Dan. 4. 17. ) to be governed by the bafeft of men : Which will new ver be otherwise, until the People shall reform themfelves by a true Solf-donial, and until that is fulfilled, I 2 which

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66 A King shall willingly unifalf un-King .
66 And, thereby grown far greater than before;
66 The Clergy . to contempt themselves will bring ,
66 And, thereby, Picty shall thrive the mare.

When a King ( or the Civil Governor or Gaziera were by whatfoever Title they Reign ) shall quite lay afide all shofe tyrangous Prerogatives, which were usurped by the Emperours and Kings of the Nations, who knew not GOD; and when they shall Govern according to the divine Law, which he bath declared in his Evengeliast Word a and had once written in the hearts of mep, then shall a Righteom Government be established ; and when the Clergies Prevarications that bring upon them a general Contempt, fuch an endeavour will be in featon. When this contes to pals, ( which is contingent, and may be or not be ) Riebteenswest will begin to flourish or elfe never, until Christ afformes his Universal Kingdome But, that King or Supream Power, who shall conform to the fore-going Prediction, Shall be the Proterrhon, and have the honour of the first true Kicerregency under Jefu Christ, within his own Dan minions. There shall the Throne of Evangelical Righteousness first begin to be established; or, at least, there that be the first evident preparation for that Manarchy

It must then be acknowledged ( Kings and their Subjects being Relatives) that all the mischieves which have befallen to Markind in all Nations, have proceeded equally from themselves; yet as I said before, by GOD's permissive Providence, for a just

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just punishment of their fins, by each other; and the People must submit patiently to the yoke, until he vouchfafeth to take it off: For, as it hath given Wickedness, Wicked-men, and Devils opportunities to manifelt their Natures toward the perfecting of an experimental knowledge in Evil, to their fhame : So. it hath occasioned also the manifestation of the 7m. flice, Mercy, and Goodness of GOD, to his Glory. in making good what he had promised to his Elect, by his Providential changing of Governments and Goversors, festing up, pulling down, inlarging or refiraining, as may best conduce to the punishment of Sin, to the encouragement of Verque, to the exercifing of the Patience, Faith, Humility, Constancy, Love, and other Graces of the Saints; as also to the improving in them an experimental knowledge of that which is Good; together with a detestation of all ther is Evil; that, they might at last overcome Evil with Goodness: which gives an answer to all those Queries. which have often been proposed by the Children of GOD, when they have observed the Prosperity of the wicked, whill they are afflicted.

These things considered, it will be a Transgression against the Previdence of GOD, if any private Perform of Rarries, howsoever oppressed thereby, shall endeavous by Preaching, Writing, or Speaking sediminately (much more by attempting it in an Hostile manner) the ianovating, changing, or disturbing the Government of Government whereunto they are subjected; and they are Rebels against GOD's Ordinance, there being an other ordinary means less to the People, who are by them oppressed, but humbly Petitioning, declaring their Grievances, and pleading for their due Priviledges by legal Proceedings, and

(70) by Appealing to GOD for redress of their Sufferings; who doth heed all Oppreffions, and will provide Deliverers, as he did for the Ifraelites in Egypt; when there was no likelihood of a Deliverance. For, when Princes infatuated by their own pride and corsupcion, or by the giddiness of their young Counsel lors, over-voting wifer men, as appears in Rehoboam, shall so add to the provocations of their Forefathers, by their personal impieties against GOD, or by so oppressing the People, as Reboboam did, he will either rend from them the hearts of the greatest part of them, as he did from that foolish King, or by some other way; and a Remedy will foon after follow, without any irregular endeavors, by the private Heads or Hands of any one of his Saints; Which would but exasperate their oppressors, give them those advantages which they watch for, to colour the utter defroying of those whom they oppress, with an appearance of executing Justice upon them; and it would defer also that Deliverance which is Providentially defigned.

Therefore, not prefurning as their Counsellor, but, as their Humble Remembrancer, I do hereby defire, that the King and his Counsellors, as also the People, might be hereby put seasonably in mind, to consult with the Laws of GOD, of Nature, of their own Nation, and with their own Consciences, what they will dictate unto them, concerning their Duries to GOD, and to each other in such Cases: And, that they may use their rational Faculties to that purpose, I offer to their serious disquisition, these

following Queries:

1. Whether,

t. Whether, that which was not ordained for its own take, but for the take of that which was precedent, and more worthy, ought to be preferred before that, for whose take only it was ordained?

2. Whether, there can be Treason committed by one of any two Parties against the other, between whom there is not a Mutual Trust, and Reciprocal

Obligation ?

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3. Whether, if that Allegiance and Mutual Trust, which is between two Parties, be by one of them evidently infringed, the other be not thereby, abfolutely freed from that Allegiance?

4. Whether, it be in the just Power, of any humane Authority to make that Treason, which is not Treason by the Law of Nature and Trust; or

any thing, to be that which really it is not?

s. Whether a whole Nation, or the greatest part thereof, can be guilty of Treason against their Supream Magistrate, failing of his Trust, in that for which he was ordained, in the judgment of the greatest number of those who intrusted him; and whether they who are Consederates with him, in the breach of that Trust, and in oppressing the People, ought to be reckoned as a part of that People?

6. Whether a considerable part of those People, who are peaceable in their lives and conversations, and seek nothing but an enjoyment of those Freedoms and Rights which belong unto them by the Laws of GOD, Nature, and the Nation, may not without just blame, Petition to be freed from those Oppressions, which are imposed by humane Laws; and

when they who are violently invaded in their Poffellions, or in the exercise of their Consistences to ward GOD, according to his Fundamental Laws,
may not warrantably stand upon their guard
(though they may not take up Offensive Arms)
as well as a private person, may Se desendendo,
endeavour to preserve his life, and his Heredicory
Possessions, from an injurious Assaltant, in which
case (m. I conceive) he is Indempnished by the
Law of our Nation?

7. Whether, all Oaths, Engagements, and Covenants what sever, taken, entred into and made, by compulsion, contrary to the Laws of GOD and Nature, be not word info facto, and to be repented of rather than kept, when the Conscience is rightly

informed !

These Queries, being rightly resolved, both Kings and their Subjects may be cruly informed how they ought to regulate their Judgements and Allings in relation to each other, for the prefervation of their honour, peace, and fatery; but, private Perfons who shall undertake to Resolve them, will perhaps be thought more bold than wife; and they will rarely be Refolved impartially, either by any Supream Magiffrate, who is not a true Lovet of Justice; or by any of the Commonalty, who prefers Licentionshels before a true Christian, or manty Freedom; muchless by any of them, whose irregular Courses are defructive to their Kings, their Country, and to their own well-being. Therefore, instead of giving my private fenfe upon the faid Queries, I leave that to those whom it more concerns, and advice all those who think themselves oppressed (by those who act under.

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ander, and for the Supream Power) and are doubtful how to behave themselves, in such wise, that they may neither transgress the Ordinances of GOD, nor give occasion of offence to their Governors) to put on the pure white Ephod or Surplice of a fineere unbyassed Conscience, and repair to that Orim and Thummin, whereby the Secrets of the LORD are in all straits and difficulties made known to such as fear him: And, in the mean time, I being neither for or against the Power of Kings, or the Priviledges of the People, surther than they are agreeable to the Laws of GOD and Nature, will declare what my own practice hath been in these late staggering times, hoping it may be of good use to some, and no way

hurtful to any.

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Though I have been of Imprisoned, and my honest and peaceable Intentions questioned upon milapprehenfions and mif-informations, I never endea. voured ought by Factious Confederacy with others, or in my fingle Capacity, by Word or Writing against the Supream Person, or Power in being. It is otherwise affirmed by some, who (I think) neither know what I have done, written, or faid, but by hear-fay; and a Person of some quality ( who seldom read ought fave scurrilous and obscene Pamphlets ) charged me before many, in my absence, to have been a Troubler and Scandalizer of all Governments now fifty years. Abab in such-like words charged Elias to be the Troubler of Ifrael, because he had reproved his wickedness, who was the greatest troubler thereof in his time: and the same troubleformels is imputed to every one in his time, who conscientifully reproveth Vice, when Wickedness and Folly are predominant, how modeftly foever he doch

it. But, if all my Actings, Writings, and Speakings were known and confidered, it would manifeftly appear, that neither my Principles or Endeavours ever tended to ought, dettructive or dishonorable to the Supream Magistrate possessing the Throne, but to that which was for the prefervation of his honour and fafety, if rightly understood; and that, I have unfeignedly exhorted others to the like obedience. To our present Governor, I have no way failed in obedience fince his Restauration; and think these Nations more than ordinary obliged to that duty, in regard GOD hath given them those Governments, and that King, which the greatest number of them defired, when they called him Home unto them from a long As also, because, I am confident that miraculous Restoration was vouchsafed to be a Test both of His and our Obedience to GOD's Commands; and of our conformity to that which he justly expects should be performed by King and People to Him, and by them reciprocally to each other. According to proof thereof upon the Test, such will be the sequels respectively to all Parties; for I am not deceived in the Say-Master; nor is this unwarantably declared by me, though I my felf am but one in the Furnace of Purgation and Probation among the reft. GOD brought in the King Without blood-shed, and without being ingaged to any (except only in a few Promises upon the word of a King ) that he might depend on GOD only, and dispense Justice and Mercy impartially to all: which my hope is he will do, when he is dis-intangled from such inconvenien. cies thereto obstructive, as his late troubles occasioned; and when he is better acquainted with the temper and constitution of these Nations, to which

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he was long a stranger, even from his Infancy. I pray GOD, that neither our sins, nor his own, nor their Actings who are to him what the Sons of Zerviah were to David, prove hinderances thereunto, by heing too hard for him; of which I am somewhat searful.

This brings to mind the third Branch of my Memorandum afore-mentioned, which I had almost forgotten, and which concerns those, as aforesaid, whom GOD hath now put visibly under subjection to him, and whose distempers were much allayed by many fair Promises (or pretendings at least) that they should enjoy their Consciences, and those effaces which were granted ( and as they thought fecured ) unto them by the Publick Faith of the Nations. The neglect of Performance to those purposes according to expectation ( though outward clamors were upon vain hopes awhile, calmed) may have evil effects when least feared : For, Unfaithfulness and Unmercifulness GOD will avenge, though men wink ar it; especially a National unfaithfulness (if not repented and fatisfied for, feafonably in fome measure) whatfoever colourable excuses may be alleaged, will be avenged, as is manifest in the Case of the Gibennites. All the Three Nations are engaged by their Common Fairb, given in pledge directly or indirectly, both for the Liberty of Conscience in relation to GOD, and for making good in some proportion these Debts and Contracts, whereunto many were drawn, under Pious and Civil pretences, authorized by that visible Power which was then in being, and counter nanced and submitted unto, by the most eminent Perfons of all Degrees, Judgements, and Professions, as well as by the greatest number of the People, without K 2 any

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any open contradiction : Thereupon, they contributted their Estates for support of that, which they shought a lawful Power, even to the ruining of mamy of their Families (as it hath fince happened) who submitted thereunto conscientiously in the simplicity of their hearts ( as many others did by compulfion, and some for finister respects ) in obedience only to them, who acted in the Name of a Lawful Supream Authority, which in reason excuses them, who are not to judge the Actings of their vifible Superiors, submitted unto by the whole Nation, or the greatest part thereof as aforesaid. The Power now in being alfo, together with many eminent Members of the former Power (feemingly at least to be concurrent ) did, if I and many other mistake not, voluntarily pretend, both before and after the Restoration of this Power, to indulge tender Consciences, and to make some competent satisfaction to them who had confcientionfly hazarded their Persons, and trufted out their Estaces, as aforesaid; and who justly expect that their Loyal submission without blood-shed should be rewarded according to explicite or implicite Promifes and Declarations, wherein they confided; and for which (hoping it will be at last performed) they do patiently suffer in the mean time, beseeching GOD to remove the Confusions and Burthens, wherewith, al they, and many other in these Nations, are at this present oppressed and involved. Now then, that their and our Prayers may be effectual to incline GOD to have Mercy upon us all in general, let the neglect of that expected Indulgence be taken into confideration, and fomewhat be performed according to what is hoped for, to testifie our thankful acknowledging the large extent of GOD's Mercy both to King and People,

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people, for bringing us so peaceably into a way of Reconciliation, which may possibly be perfected and continued, if we prudently and gratefully perfueit, and not make our felves liable again to those great debts and trespasses which were forgotten, by taking our Brethren by the throats, for failings less confiderable, and by unmerciful destroying them and their Families; especially, by being severe unto them for feeming deficiences relating to GOD and the Confcience, with which none have ought to do, but GOD only, who is the proper Judge between Himself and mens Consciences. But, for ought I perceive, every Diffenting Party, is, and will be Judge in his own Cause, whomsoever else it concerns. And we are all I confess, even the best of us, somewhat over-byassed as to Self-Interest. Princes and their Councils will be fole Judges of that which they think concerns the Peace of their Kingdoms and Self-Interest; Prelates and their appurtenat Officers, will be Judges of that which they conceive pertains to the Discipline of their own Church, and their temporary Dignities; and Conscientions men, suppose themselves as competent Judges, next under GOD, of what belongs to the peace of their Consciences, as either of the former, and resolve to act according to their own judgements, or to fuffer what shall be imposed upon them : For, as their Perfecutors may peradventure fay as the Jows did when they Crucified Chrift, that, they bave a Law, by which thefe ought to fuffer; So they may fay, that GOD and Nature have Laws, by which is ought to be otherwise; and to those Laws they may, and I do for my part, appeal. Let therefore, if it be fo, these three Nations seek unto GOD, as one man, and humbly Petition the King, in his own Perfon,

fon, that, to establish his Throne in Righteoufness, all Publick and Private Grievances may be impartially and effectually confidered hereafter, and not flighted as heretofore. That, in things relating to GOD and the Conscience, men may be governed according to his divine Law only; and in all Civil Matters, by fuch humane Laws as the People have chofen, and shall chuse, agreeable to the Word of GOD and the Law of Nature. Which Exhortation I propose not to ingratiate my felf either with the People, or the present Government to any felf end : For, the Restraints and Sufferings which have been imposed on me, have been more advantagious than all the Liberties or Preferments they can confer; and were I put to chuse, whether I would enjoy the greatest earthly Glory, or be exposed to the greatest earthly Torments for a good Conscience : I would as soon chuse the later as the first, if GOD might be more glorified thereby: Indeed, I would chuse neither of them, because I know not in which of those estates I should most honour God; but leave it absolutely unto him, to dispose of me as he pleaseth; and will not defire (muchless attempt) any thing for my personal fecutity, or for enjoyment of my Conscience, by any un justifiable act.

It hath been said, That the Kingdom of Heaven must be taken by violence; yet, let us now be cautious that we seek not to make passage into it, by a Carnal violence, and by the Temporal Sword (Which Sword belongs principally to the Kingdoms of this world) lest we perish by that Sword as many have done. Our Saviour said to Peter, when he smore off the ear of Malchom in his desence; Put up the Sword: for in truth it was not then in season, nor is so now.

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Had either a natural or a supernatural Resistance been then seasonable, our bleffed Saviour (as he at that time faid ) could have prayed to his Father, and have had more than swelve Legions of Angels immediately fent unto him for his Rescue. Those Angels, when the time appointed comes, will appear under the Conduct of Michael their Arch-Angel, to do that execution upon the Usurpers of Christ's Kingdom, which hath been long fince foretold, and which we daily pray for. The Weapons of our Warfare are not Carnal; nor shall the Conquest which we expect, be obtained by any other Sword in the hands of the Saints, but that Two-edged Sword, proceeding out of his Mouth, whom John faw standing between the feven golden Candlesticks, sharpned by the Faith, Hope, Love, Patience, Prayers, and Constancy of the LAMB's followers; which Conquest at or about the end of the last of those fix dayes, aforesaid, of a 1000 years a piece; or at the shortning of that day, and at the beginning of the great Sabbath, which GOD fanctified at the Creation, will be accomplished. Till that time, the Saints are patiently to wait upon GOD, and permit his Enemies to enjoy their time, without grudging or fretting at their prosperity, as David counsels in his 37 Pfalm. In order to their final Destruction, some proceedings will every year be made, whilst the fixth Vial is pouring out (and which is already in a great measure diffused ) and probably a signal progression, in some evident particular, will be youchfafed betwixt this and the end of 1666 years after the birth of Christ; and be compleated at or about the end (as I have before declared) of the thousand six hundred sixty and fix h year after his Passion, if the Foundation of

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my Calculations fail not. The Planets in their Courses are moving toward those Constellations and Influences, which will shortly demonstrate they are fighting for the People of GOD against their Ene mies, as they fought against Sifera and his Army; and when GOD destroyed the Host of five Kings with hailstones, who Warred against the Gibeonites, whilst they went under the Protection of Joshua. But, we have a furer Word to truft unto than the Book of the Creatures ( whole Characters our Folly hath now made obscure , even GOD's written Word and Spirit; and the Propheties in that Word contained, will shortly be fulfilled; and then the knowledge of Good and Evil, as to all sublunary things, being experimentally known in full, fuch an end will be put to all their strugglings for the Victory, that our Scoffers will from thenceforth no more fay, or think; that all things are to continue as they are; but they who now infolently perfecute the Saints, will, miserably affrighted, fneak into Dens and Caverns of the Earth, withing the falling Mountains might cover them from his Presence whom they have persecuted and despised. GOD's White Banner hath been difplayed among us a long time heretofore, to invite us by fair means to come in, and make our peace: His Red Colours are now hung forth, and though it hath already coft us much blood and treasure, we return not unto him; and if we delay it until his Black Flagg be fet up, it will be then too late to Retreat without a mischief : for, they who are to come upon the black and pale Horses, will immediately follow to do execution.

It is high time to look about us, and take heed what this Spirit faith unto the Churches, sypified by

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(81) the feven Churches in Afia, wherein the state of the most eminent Congregations, which are Members of the Carbolick Church in all Ages, are concerned; as is also that Universal Church in all the Contents of St. Fobn's Apocalyps, throughout her feveral Ages, until the end of the Mystery of Iniquity. The fixth Trumpet (as I believe) hath founded, and is yet founding. The third great Wo will come forth. A Mystical Earthquake hath already shaken down a Tenth part of the malignant City: The Nations, being both affrighted and angry, are labouring to repair the Breaches, and have partly skinned over some of their putrifying Wounds; with Patches and Plaisters; and like the old Egyptions; (their true types) encrease the works of Bondage and Slavery, to the suppressing of GOD's People, within their Jurisdictions, because they perceive them endeavouring to separate from them: But, the time is near, wherein the true Ifraelites, and their Oppressors, will receive the Rewards respectively prepared, and due unto them by GOD's Judgments promenced against the one, and his gracious Promises to the other; though his Enemies struggle yet against him like Pharoah and his Armies in the Red Sea, when their Chariotwheels were taken off, and while the waves on either fide stood heaped up ready to swallow them. The Grand City, being divided into three parts, will

all them who have not separated from her by repentance. Her abominations are come into remembrance before GOD; Her sins are almost full ripe, and still is become an habitation of Devils, and a receptacle

ere long fall, with every subordinate Power, King-

dom, City and Society thereto belonging; and wo to

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tacle for every unclean bird : all Nations have drunk the Cup of her Fornications, and are befotted and bewitched with her Sorceries and Inchantments . The Merchants of the Earth are enriched by the abundance of her carnal Delicacies, and by her Traffick in spiritual and temporal Merchandizes, for they have traded together, not only, for Gold, Silver, Pretions Stones, Pearls, fine Linnen, Silks, Purple, Scarlet, Veffels of Braß, Iron, Wood, and Marble, Spices, Odonrs, Oyntments, Oyl, Wine, Wheat, Beafts and Chariots, but also for the Bodies and Souls of men; according to what was prophefied; pretending to fettle upon their Chapmen, Possessions in Heaven, that they might cheat them and their Heirs of their Inheritances upon Earth. Their Formal Devotions being of the same nature and value, with such as were in use among the old Heathen Idolaters (and for the most part borrowed from their Idol Temples ) will not avail them in the day of their Visitation; but be cast out as unholy things, fit for nothing but to be trampled under foot and destroyed, with all those Trumperies which the Founders of the Mystery of Iniquity have raked together out of Judaism and Gentilism, to trim up a will-Worship. They, who dote on them, shall perish with them, and GOD's People whom they now oppreis and reproach, shall be delivered from their torns and oppressions.

If they, with whom GOD hath intrusted the Civil Power, shall joyn with her in oppressing his People, he himself will deliver them from all their oppressive Actings and Constitutions, who by a corrupt exercise of their Authority, are more of less at enmity with his Kingdom; and persecutors

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of his Saints, as turbulent and feditious Persons, for professing their Consciences, and not complying with them in their Abominations, and vain Inventions, repugnant to the dictates of his Word and Spirit, who is their Soveraign Paramount: Yea, fo many of the Civil Governors and Magistrates, as in their publick or personal actings, adhere finally to Antichristianism in the essentials thereof, shall be therewith destroyed: But, they who Conform to the Kingdom and Government of Christ, shall be thereunto admitted, and therewith honoured. Be wife therefore, O ye Kings, and learn what ye are to do, you that are Judges of the People; Let not the Kings and Rulers of the Earth, bind themselves together in their Counsels against the LORD and his Anointed, nor the murmuring People imagine vainthings; For, GOD who fits in Heaven derides their attempts, and mangre all their opposition, will fet his King upon' the holy Hill of Sion, Pial. 2. Amen.

These things considered, our suture Repentance and Reformation will not alone consist in sorsaking our Transgressions against the moral Law, and the impudent prophaness whereof we are guilty, by meer carnal sins, but in timely differting also every spiritual mickedness, by coming out of Babylon, and desisting from complying with her, and especially by razing out the Mark of the Beast, if we have in any mode received it; which is not to be persormed by a local departure or separation; but, by a relinquishment of their Superstitions and Idolatries, and by avoiding the mark of the Beast, both in the hand and forehead, which I conceive not to be any thing forcibly imposed upon men against their wills, as Ouths, Stigmatizings, or Conformity with

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them in things indifferent. But, I judge that Mark to be a voluntary approving the Power of the Beaft, and an adhering to him or his Image, by justifying their tyrannies, professing their Idolatries, and by openly or fecretly perfecuting the followers of the LAMB: For, these Qualifications knit together with an &c, will make such a perfect Character, whereby to distinguish them from the Disciples of Christ, that they shall be priviledged to buy and fell, or to enjoy any place of Power, Honour, or Profit within his usurped Jurisdiction, which he exerciseth, at several times, and under various Notions: For, I conceive, that the first and Second Beaft, mentioned in the Revelation, as also, the Image of the Beaft; The Skarter Whore, with her Cup of Fornications; The Red Dragon, The Falle Prophet, the seven Heads, the ten Horns, the smoke which ascended out of the Bottomless Pic, and the Locults proceeding out of that (monk, do all together make up but one Myflical Body of Iniquity, as it was by degrees produced, active and manifelted in feveral times, according to the true nature thereof in every particular part. The first Beast, being the fourth and last bumane tyranny, described by Daniel in the last of the four Beasts, whereof he had a Vifion in the Raign of Belfhazer, is that Monster out of which all the Appurtenances of the faid Mystery successively branched. The fecond Boast is that mixture of temporal and spiritual Oppressions and Wickednesses which sprouted up from the first, by Sa anical Delutions and fleshly Impostures: It is call d the Image of the Braft, because of the manifold refemblances which at retains of heathenish-Romes Cruelties, Pride, and Superstinions; and their

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their forming of it into that Image, was partly ( as I judge ) to colour and countenance their Novelties and wicked Impostures with an appearance of venerable Antiquity, and with a successive Authority. which is one of their chief boafts: and it was partly to share also among themselves the Dignities and Profits, which were formerly enjoyed by the Flamines, Arch-Flamines, and other Priests among the Gentiles, who had large Priviledges and Possessionse It is expressed by a Red Dragon, in respect of the bloody Persecutions thereby raised in the Primitive Church: It is called a Whore arrayed in Scarlet. with a golden cup of Fornications in her hand, to fignifie the carnal Pompe and Pleasures whereby it should infatuate and bewitch the great men of the World. It is likened to a Falle Prophet, to intimate the counterfeit Sanctity and Gravity, whereby it should delude foolish Kings and Nations: The Smoke ascending out of the bottomless Pit, implies the Jugglings and Sophistications, whereby they should be cloud the Truth, and darken mens understandings with fictitious Glosses and false Interpretations. The Locusts, prefignified that innumerable company of Locult-like unprofitable Cardinals, Abbots, Prelates, Monks, Fryars, Jesuites, and such-like devouring Animals, as were afterward bred and brought forth in that smoke, and now fwarm into every part of the World, to the devouring, not only of the Fruits of the Earth, but to the destroying of the Fruits of Grace likewise, in the bud and bloffome. The fever Heads, fignified their usurping old Romes claim of Supremacy, over all Kings and Nations in the Earth, when her feven Hills wore the Imperial Crown. Horns

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Horns may betoken, that addition of temporal Power, which it would acquire by subjecting and enslaving Kings, Kingdoms, and Republicks, to the throne of Amichrist; and by joyning the temporal Sword, to the imaginary Keyes of St. Peter, until the gross Impostures of that man of Sin, or mystical Whore, thousand be by them discovered, as they will be ere long, provoking the Kings of the Earth rather out of self respects, then in any regard of Christs Kingdom, to begin to hate the Strumpet, and prey

upon her flesh.

I am suspitious, that I may be suddenly deprived of the Means and Liberty which I yet have to express my mind in publick; Therefore, being unwilling, to leave unmentioned any Notion coming at this time to my Remembrance, whereby Repentance may be hastened; Concord increased, and things prevented which may be destructive to common Peace; And, in regard, teeming Transgressions, are or may be at this time occasioned, by the Imposing and Refusing of Oaths, to the multiplying of troubles and Imprisonments, not only upon perfons, who are thought unpeaceably affected, but, to the oppressing and total ruining also of many innocent Families, whose Masters are conscientionly afraid of all Oaths; I am refolved (notwithstanding it may be to my personal disadvantage) to declare my Judgment concerning that, and some other Particlars, which I conceive may conduce to the dif-infnaring of many, whose mifunderstandings have exposed themselves and others to great hazards. My personal refusing or taking of fuch Oarbs, as I hear are rendred, cannot bring either outward detriment or profit unto me, because

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( 87 ) cause, I have neither Estate or Liberty, which will be thereby loft or faved, nor so much as hope of any future Preferment in the World; therefore (without felf-ends) I do voluntarily declare, for the fake of others only (not judging the Consciences of any who are of another opinion ) that I think, if the Supream Power, or Person, be doubtful upon probable grounds, of any Subjects Loyalty, they, or he, may for their own, or the Publick fecurity and fafery, require it by an Oath, fo far forth as the Laws of GOD, Nature, and the Nation, do oblige or permit. For, Allegiance and Fealty are due from all Subjects, to the Power, and Persons whom GOD hath fet over them, fo long as he continues a visible possessionary Power, able to Protect them out of an Usurpers hands; yea, fo long as he is present with them to encourage them in their Loyalty by his Righteous actings or Sufferings: therefore, I know no reason, why an Engagement by Oath should be denied to him or them who have bound themselves by the like Obligation to be their Leige Lords, and to Govern them according to the Laws of GOD and their Country. Upon this confideration, I never refused the Oath of Allegiance, to any possessionary Power or Person, claiming or exercifing a Soveraign Authority without opposition; and I conceive I deserved as little blame in fo doing, as is usually imputed to the Inhabitants of a befieged City, submitting to their Conquerors, when they are over-powred by an Enemy, and differred by their Officer in Chief; for

who is bound to reful, when the LORD of Hosts appears against them? Of the Oath of Supremacy, I made as little scruple: For, as I understand it.

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(and as King Fames expounded the fame) it in tends no more than the other, except only an exclufion of all Forreign Powers; if (as I think it is) it be the fame Oath which was heretofore tendred to me when I was a Commissioner of the Peace. That Outh, as I remember, enjoyned an acknowledge. ment of the King's Power over all Persons within his own Dominions, as head Governor, subordinate to Christ only, in all Causes whatsoever, whether Ecclefiaffical or Civil; and not, as many fancy, that he hath a Power over the Caufes, or a Co-headthip with Chrift; for, these were ridiculous Claims and Acknowledgements, in regard no Natural or Politick-bead can fuit with the Spiritual and Mystical Body of Christ Jesu, nor the Power of any Earthly King make a Righteons Cause to be unjust, or an unjust Cause to be righteous; though it be too often, made so to appear by an abused Authority a of which abuse, there is at this present great likelihood and jealousie touching a Cause now depending and relating to Persons in this Jayl, wherein I am a Prisoner; and I am suspitious that somewhat is endeavouring, which may redound to the disho-" nour of GOD and the King. All Oaths given or taken contrary to Law, being void ipfo facto, as foon as they are taken, ought to be repented of, by those who took them either ignorantly or through fear, and make them to be the greater offenders who Impose them, though that doth not totally excuse the Takers of such Oaths, upon compulsion. Indeed, fo little regard is made of Oaths in these dayes in many Cales, especially by Witneffes and Furors in Courts of Judicature, that it was never more truly averred of any Land, than now of this, that

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that is mournoth because of Oaths: For every man's Estate, Life and Credit, is in hazard, by Suborners and false Witnesses; infomuch, that it were well with us if the severity of Tennes, and Tenedia Bipermis, were here revived, to terrifie Forswearers and false-Witnesses; lest impudent perjur'd Perfons swear honest men out of all they have. Outh, though it be abused, is the usual and lawful medium, both by divine and humane Authority, to evidence Truths in Controversie between man and man, and relating to the Common Peace; and in my Judgment, not unlawful in private Differences, when in Charity and Reason it is needful to ascertain matters of Consequence, the doubting whereof may be hurtful to him, who is incredulous of what is affirmed, or elfe of what may be injurious to another person: For, though our Saviour said, that what soever in our Communication ( to which his Words are to be restrained ) is more than YEA, and NAY, cometh of evil; yet a further Asseveration may not be absolutely evil, being necessitated either by an evil Custom in him who Swears when there is no need of an Oath; or else by an evil causless distrust in the Hearers; and therefore in ferious Matters ( as it appears by Christ's own practice in such cases) more is sometimes requisite than a bare Affeveration. The word Verily, double ( which is equivalent with Infaith, and Introth in our language ) was often added by him in his Affirmations to confirm them; and the former may, without just blame, be otherwhile added by us, though many (who do therein, as it were Tithe Mint and Annis) are offended at such additions, ignorantly supposing them to be Oaths.

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Nevertheles, I am so tender of offending their Consciences, who scruple at such Niceries, that I deny my felf liberty, even in many fuch indifferent things, except I causually slip into them through inadvertency; and I judge not uncharitably of those who dare not Swear at all, because, they have a written Word inducing them to be of that Judgment, James 5. 12. Where it is faid, Above all things, Swear not, neither by Heaven, nor by Barthe nor by any other Outh; but, let your Tea borea, and four Nay, Nay; Which feems to be a Caution against all Oaths whatsoever, in the understanding of fome, but not in mine: nor de I think this Scripture is to be limited ( as fome have thought ) to Promiffary Oaths, in regard there is no word in the Text, or Context, to warrant fach an Interpretation. Perhaps, that which is offenfive in Oaths, confifts more in the Circumstances or Formalities, than in what is by them effentially intended : I think therefore it would be a Provision Worthy a Christian Government, and would be more fatisfactory to those whom it concerns, than the Tellimony of a Peer upon his Honour, (Confcientious men deferving at least as much Credit and Priviledge, upon their bare word, as the other by an empty Title ) if for an Expedient in this case, a Law were enacted, whereby the Testimony of those Persons, who are Conscientiously astaid of Swearing, may be taken for a legal witnessing of the Fruth, by an atteffation upon their word only, evidenced by some such action as the lifting up of the Hand, without the usual Formalities of an Ourb; upon the fame Penalties Which our Laws inflict on perjur'd Persons; who deserve at least, the same Pains

Pains or Mulcts, which may befall to other men by their Falshood. This, I suppose, will displease no reasonable or conscientious man, in regard none ought to think that they are not in conscience oblig'd to Affert the Truth in Controversies between man. and man, or in marters relating to publick. Justice, or common Safety, when it tends not to an Accufing of themselves: And, I have this charitable belief of the greatest number of them, who make Conscience of Swearing, as aforesaid, out of meer Conscientiousness, that they will be more trusty in their Assertions, and more Loyal to the Supream Power (though it favour'd them not) upon their bare verbal Engagements, than the greatest part of them will be, who voluntarily take, or impose Oaths by Computsion on other men. I am affured also, that GOD will not hold them guiltless, who by Threatnings, or by Oaths, or by Imprisonments, or Tortures enforce men to act against their Confciences, or to accuse themselves or other Innocents, in their distempers and torments. St. Agu-Gine in his City of God, inveighs against it, as an abominable oppressive Cruelty, practised till then by none but Heathenish Tyrants ( and afterward by the Beaft who sprung from them ); to enforce Innocents, against the Laws of GOD and Nature, unjuffly to accuse themselves, and those whom they intended to destroy; whereas both Divine and Humore Tuffice directs to other means of discovering Truths, and vindicating of suspected Persons. The - Holy Ghost wills, that every man before he suffers, should be tryed and Convicted by the mouth of two or three Witneffes; upon which Precept, the Law of our Nation, called the Great Charter, is founded: M 2 And

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(92) And (as it is exemplified in the Case of Achan, wherein the fafety of a whole Nation was concerned and indangered by his private fin ) no man is to be interrogated as touching things which may tend to the accusing of himself, until there be either an Accuser produced, or a previous probability, in some degree, evidencing that he is guilty, as Achan appeared to be upon a providential discovery first made out, by five Lots, before it came to a personal Examination; and even then, Joshua proceeded not rigoroufly, or by menacings, but meekly, and by a Fatherly compellatur, faid unto him, My Son, give, I pray thee, glory to the GOD of Ifrael, and tell me, what hast thou done? Whereupon, he Conscientiously confessed his Crime. In this temper of Spirit, it becometh all Christians to fearch out doubtful matters, and not by a tyrannous violence, in what hazard soever the Publick may appear, by the concealment thereof. This is my Judgment, whereto I will add what shall deferve to be well heeded at this time (to wit) That not only those Confessions or Accusations which are extorted by threatnings or tortures, are no proofs at all of what is Confessed against themfelves or others; but that all these Informations and Accusations likewise, which Condemned or Guilty men are allured, tempted, or bribed unto, by hopes or fears, promifes of pardon, favour, or reward, and not conscientiously declared, ought not to be regarded as a valid Evidence further than they concur with other Circumstances, and unque-For, they who are corrupted or stionable proofs. distempered, by coverousness, hopes, fears, enforced necessities, or long and hard durance, will for

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for the most part, say any thing to escape a present misery, as by sad experiments it hath been often feen. Even at this day-(as I am credibly informed) there is a man living, who being thought murdered, a poor innocent man was hanged lately in chains as principal in the fact, and his Mother and Brother executed as Accessaries, upon the said man's Confession, when he was distempered to a degree of distraction, by hard durance, by the threatnings of the Profecutors, and by his own fears and frailties; which were perhaps thought to be effects and evidences of his quiltiness. But, who can help this? or how or when will it be better, whilft Oaths are forcibly imposed? and whilft they who have no conscience are more indulged than the most conscientious men. I would to GOD that our Publick and Private Peace and Safety were no more endangered by false Witnesses, Suborners of Perjury, Trapanners, Ignorant of corrupt Jurors, (and by some of them, who impose Oaths against men's Consciences) than by them who make Conscience of Swearing.

I may seem perhaps to make tedious Digressions, impertinent to my first Design; but they are not such, if well considered: for, I being like a Beggar who is never out of his way, might add much more (collatrally at least) tending to my first purpose, which I omit, partly, because it cannot now be born, & partly, for that I am not in such a capacity to express it, as assures me it is part of my work at this present; Therefore I will proceed with what I am certain so to be, lest I be prevented (as aforesaid) by what I expect may shortly happen to the depriving me of those Tools and Opportunities, which I have at this time and place in my fruition, And, I conceive,

That what I purpose next to treat of, will be so ne. ceffary toward the performance of those duties, for promoting whereof I have tendred the preceding Parallel to your confideration, that neither all your experimental knowledge of Good and Evil, nor your Historical Faith, nor your Formal Devotions, nor the reft of your Supposed Virtues or Merits will effect so much as may make them acceptable if that be wanting : in regard it is that, without which they will be unfavoury and fruitless. My Brethren, it is LOVE and UNITY in and with Him, who is the Fountain of that Love which must reconcile us to GOD and to each other; that, which must preferve us in fafety, and destroy our Adversaries, who will effe destroy us by our Divisions, whose Unity will so divide the malignant City and Kingdom of Amibbrift, that they shall be instrumental for your deliverance by their own destruction; whereas they have hitherto prolonged our miferies and hazarded our deftruction, by fowing and cherishing the feeds of division among us underhand; and under colour of reconciling you to your true Mother, fought to bring you; by degrees back again to an acknowledging the Whore of Babylon to be the Sponfe of Christ, and your spiritual Mother : Many also, who have not that wicked Defign, are ignorantly contriwing and profecuting that, which may be a furtherance thereto, unlais prevented. If any National of Provincial Churches, may-warrantably arrogate that Infallibility, which hath been denied to Popes or General Councils, and which evidently appears they neverhad; then possibly, that whereto some drive, might feem feazible : But, it is not our or their polifick endeavourings to establish that which is called

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led Conformity and Uniformity in externals, that will fettle a general Agreement in all Religious Concernments in the mode intended; much leffe accomplish GOD's Work. Unity in Effentials is necessary, and ought to be profesured to the utmost. of our ability. Winformity and Conformity, also in. Corcumfantials, might be expedients helpful toward an enjoyment of much outward peace, if they could be attained unto: But, if it be an Unit in Errors. or fuch a Conformity in things accidental or indifferent, as is not every way homogent to and with the whole Mystical Body of Christ, or not adequate to the true Original Paterns, but intrenching upon the Christian Liberty in things indifferent, temporary and mutable, as occasion may require; it would make that which is harmless in it self, to be hurtful by confequences; that which is bad, to be worfe; and, as it may be established, prove a Confederacy and Conspiracy both against Christ and his Members, and destructive to the Priviledges of Grace and Nature, rather than a wholfom and lawful Constitution; especially, if they who take upon them the contriving an Uniformity in Religious Doctrines and Disciplines, may be questionable, as to their dependency to their Interest, or to their calling to fuch a work, by having crept in at a back-door, or at a window, for ambitious or coverous ends. If fuch Edicts should be made and ratified, as men so qualified are likely to contrive, I know not what we had then to do, fave only to act and fuffer as GOD and our Consciences will direct; pariendy and peaceably waiting on him until he provides a Remedy.

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Unity is a virtue beautifying and fecuring come." ly, and yet as terrible to the Adversaries thereof as an Army with Banners : But Uniformity, is neither absolutely a Virtue, nor so beautiful, nor so securing at all times, as Variety and differing Forms, if they be orderly united upon a Foundation capable of them and not unfeatonably or contentioufly affected. He is an unskilful General who marches or fights always with his Army in one figure; but he who puts it into several shapes, according as place and occasion requires, acteth like an able Commander; A Phalonx will best endure the shock when opposed by numerous and furious Enemies, but Batalias formed into Bodies much differing from each other, will be most ferviceable at sometimes. Variety of Forms in Structures render them more beautiful. more conveniently useful, and more honourable to the Founders, than those which are all of one shape, as we fee in those Palaces which confilt of unequal Piles and Turrets of differing forms, less and greater, higher and lower, round and square, and of the several models of Architecture, distinct and joyned, mixt and interwoven. The fweetest Musick is not an Unisone, but a Harmony made up of differing Instruments, Strings and Voices, The World had not been properly called Kosmos, but Akosmos; not beautiful, but deformed : Nor man's body, been termed a little World, or Beauty, if the various Creatures of the one, or the Members of the other had not confifted of Diffimilitudes, divers shapes and differing faculties, knit together into one frame, by a decent Simetry; and made so to sympathize, that they might be the more serviceable to their Maker and to each other; which could not have been, without variety

(97) variety of Forms and Qualifications. If (as St. Paul faith ) I Cor. 12, 18, 19. All the Members were one Member (or all alike in form) where were then the Body ? But, GOD hath made them all, as it pleased him, and many differing Members make one Body : Even so also in the Catholick Church of Christ, which is his Myffical Body, there are many particular Churches true Members thereof, which in some external and circumstantial things differ from each other: There are diversities of Gifts, Judgments, Administrations and Dispensations; but all of them are of the same LORD, by the same Spirit, and GOD is the more glorified by that variety : To the confideration whereof, I befeech that GOD, so to direct and encline those with whom he hath intrusted the administration of Civil Powers, and the dispensation of his holy Mysteries, that they so intrench not upon the Priviledges of Christ's Evangelical Kingdom, to establish an outward Peace in their Temporal Governments and Jurisdictions by humane Contrivements, that, at last there be neither external nor internal Peace among them.

If all our Judgments and Affections were the same, and all men so alike remper'd, that they were universally enclined to the same temporal objects, in this estate wherein we now are, it would occasion more quarrels and mischiess, than their disparity hath produced; GOOD and EVIL could not have been so well known as they are; Nor had we been reasonable Creatures, but had then lived and acted by instinct only, as Birds, Beasts, and other irrational Animals do, and there had been little or no use of Love, or of the other Vertues or Passions of the mind, to the Glory of GOD; at least, not

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fo much as hath been occasioned by the diversity of Judgments and Affections managed according to his Word and Natural Reason thereby sanctified; nor indeed had we been more finful or more righteous than brute Creatures, as it will be manifelled when Love, the foundation of our Being and Wellbeing, hath repair'd those defects and flaws, which our Lusts ill governed, and Satan's delusions have made in our will and understanding, by separating us from GOD, and from each other. Schifm is that which hath so multiplied our fins and forrows. T mean not that Schifm, which the prophane and fuperstitious Enemies of Truth (confederating with Antichrift in his Mystery of Iniquity ) chargeth us withall, because we separate from them; for, that Schism or Separation, denominates us to be Sains; the word SAINT, in the first acceptation, is one Separated from the world, from the Enemies of GOD's Truth, from communicating with them in their Errors, Impieries, and Superstitions, and fanctified for his Service. That therefore, which I reprove, is that Schifm which many of us have made in the seamless Robe of Christ, by a malicious separating from each other; by fuch contentions and wickednesses as proceed out of self-conceit, selfwill, pride and lufts, with a feeming respect to indifferent things, as effential to GOD's Worship, or to our own Eternal Happiness; whereas they being but temporary advantages or disadvantages, do incline the heart to an uncharitable censuring, hating and perfecuting those who diffent, though it proceeds from weakness or ignorance only, or elfe from their belief, that until they be unquestionably convinced in their understandings to the contrary, they

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they are obliged to profess and act according to their own faith and knowledge, rather than to the faith and knowledge of other men, of whose wisdofn and integrity they are not certain, whatfoever good opinion the world hath of them, or they of themselves; especially when they perceive it warranted in the Word of GOD, by fuch clauses as this; Rom. 14. 23. He that doubteth ( and acteth otherwise than he believeth he ought to do) is condemned: For, what soever is not of Faith is sin. Happy is he who condemneth not himself in that which he alloweth, or difalloweth. On the contrary; Unhappy are they, who are seduced by their Authority and Power, who denying evident Truths in some cases (and being unrighteous also in their conversations) have made it justly dubious, that the things which they would inforce on them, are not according to GOD's Will. What conscientious person can suppose himself obliged to renounce his own Judgment of things which he believerh have their foundation in the Divine Word, to be guided by them, who practife not in their deeds what they profess in words? Who can confide in them, who neither entered into their Function, or the Sheep-fold, by the door; nor are of fuch a conversation, being entred, as becomes the place they execute; but are apparantly vicious, ambitious, proud, covetous and cruel imposers of heavy burdens upon their Brethren? not only in things indifferent, as being abfolutely necessary (though GOD hath left them at liberty to be used, or not to be used, as occasion should require) but inforcing some such also, as are evidently contrasty to GOD's Commands, and other things which are fo far from having been prachiled,

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chiled, or approved of by the Churches of Christ (as is pretended) that they are manifest appurtenances to the Mistery of Iniquity, or to the Kingdoms of this world rather than to his Kingdom, as they are also for the most part who impose them by constraint.

If the heart be so deceitful, that it deserves not to be trusted with what it is conscientiously perswaded belongs to the furtherance of its own happiness: how can it justly? or, why should it be compelled to trust upon what other mens consciences perswade it to believe? feeing he himself, and not another, must suffer what may thereby succeed. If we must depend upon the faith and knowledge of other men, and be obliged to fuch a Canonical obedience, as is imposed upon many; what need we trouble our felves to fearch further than to our Parish Prieft, be he never fo ignorant or prophane, fince he is thought fufficiently qualified for the information of all those who are committed to his charge. If there be not a degree of Reason, and a proportion of sanctifying Light fet up in every man, whereby he may fee what he ought to do, and in what condition he is. What is then meant by the bidden Manna which Christ promised? or, to what use is the white Stone with a New Name thereon written, which no man knows but he to whom it is given ? Verily, mens hearts are more deceitful to other men than to themselves; and therefore GOD hath not left us to depend wholly upon other men, nor would we should so hear them, as to adhere to their Judgments and neglect our own ; But expects that we, as the noble Bereans did, should examine all Dollrines and Difciplines by the holy Scriptures, and trust other men no further than they teach agreeably thereto: And GOD

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GOD having according to what was in them prophefied, ingraven so his Laws in the heart, that we may reade them there, we are not to despise the dictates of our own hearts, which Solomon tells us are better than many Counsellors, as doubtless they are, when grounded upon divine Precepts and Promiles.

A time is near at hand, wherein Orthodox Teachers will not so abound as Impostors; and therefore I skrew into this Epifile as much as conveniently I can, to prepare for fuch a day, by encouraging men to preferve their Consciences from being vitiated by those Mountebanks which will arise. Be wary of such, and take heed also, lest that which you think to be a conscientious perswasion, be but an impression of Opinions begotten by delusions, or fetled by meer custom and breeding only, or by in over-high efteem of their Knowledg and Sanctity, by whom you have been taught, which hath prepossessed many with a superstitious credulity to their great disadvantage; as it hath fared with some, who having in their Childehood, heard foolish Tales of Cats being Witches, or of Witches affurning the shape of Cats, thereupon admitted and cherished by degrees such an Antipathy in themselves against those necessary Creatures, that they are distemper'd to swooning, when a Cat cometh accidentally into their presence, and could never be freed from that infirmity whilst they lived. That which may truly be called Conscience, hath no such causual or phanatick beginnings, nor terminates in ought which is dishonourable to GOD, injurious to our Neighbours, or harmful to the Soul of him who cherishes it, though it may bring trou-

bles upon the Flesh : which if it do, those troubles being patiently and meekly sustained, will evidence it to be a good Conscience rightly grounded, and improve the Sufferings, which it occasioneth, into Consolations; whereas it is impossible, that an ignorant or pretended Conscience should endure much hardship or long-sufferings. Let us therefore, well examine and try our Consciences, and then not be afraid for any outward respect whatfoever, to profess unto others (when just occasions are offered ) that, whereof we truly make Confcience; feeing, by that means, if we be rightly informed, we may help rectifie the Consciences of our erring Brethren, or be an occasion of our own better information, if we have erred; in the mean time it will be a tryal and exercise likewise of each others Meekness, Love, and Humility; And, he whose Conscience thus inclines him, can never be thereby damnified, or want Confolation, whatfor ever he suffers, though it may have some errour in it through humane frailty. For, he that is unfeignedly consciencious of what he professeth, because he believes it is agreeable to the Will of GOD, ( and will not therefore infringe it, through feat of any outward disadvantages, or for the enjoying of any temporary benefit ) hath so much of GOD and of his Love in him (as also of Brotherly Affection) that if his Judgment be faulty, Love will rectifie it at last; whereas, whatfoever his Judgement be, who wants Love and Sincerity, or conformeth to the Judgments of other men, meerly for external ends, it will be corrupted to his detriment, yea, though it were an approveable Judgement. The Truth which is professed, whereunto

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the heart is not inclined for its own take, but, for fome carnal respects, will rarely be functified unto any man, without much trouble in the Flesh, and

affliction in the Spirit.

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Therefore, to force or allure the Conscience by temporary baits from what it fincerely professeth in a peaceable deportment to the Civil Power, is a great Cruelty and Oppression; and whosoever is guilty of that violence or infinuation, is like one of them, who was faid, to compass Sea and Land to make Profelytes, (or obedient Subjects) and did but thereby make Hypocrites, and secret Traytors; beget Children for the Devil instead of true Befievers; or Vaffals for Antichrift, rather than loyal Leige-men to their Governours. Whatfoever they pretend unto, they thereby feek fomewhat for their own advantage, much more than for GOD's glory, the publick peace of the Nation, or the Salvation of private persons. This is my Judgment, and will be until I shall be convinced to the contrary, and then I shall heartify recent it, ( as I will all my other private Opinions upon those terms, in whatfoever I have Dogmatically declared, and offered to Confideration.) But, I yet doubt not of what I have averred, and am confirmed in my belief by what the LORD hath faid by his Prophet Isaiah, to all those who tremble at his Word, and ferve him according to their Conscience: Tour Brethren ( faith he ) hated you, and cast you out (pretending it to be for GOD's glory) for his Names sake; but he shall appear to your joy, and they (hall be ashamed, Isa. 66.5.

Be not offended, if in some Particulars I seem not to be at present, wholly of that Judgment

which

( 104 ) which you best approve of; for I shall be so at last, if it be truly approveable. In the mean time, by fuch necessary offences, the persons and things which are best to be approved, will be the better known; and though I diffent from some good-men in things indifferent (or in fuch as they think not indifferent) or though I may with-draw out of a conscientious respect, to others, from partaking with some Professors of Christianity, in that which I or other men conceive to be erroneous or scandalous; yet, an Heretick or Schismatick, properly so called, I hope never to be, because GOD's grace preserveth me from wilful averrations, and from infringing of Brotherly Love. Whether it be in Spiritual or Temporal things, I judge in the ab-Aract, as I think the Word of GOD judgeth of them, leaving mens persons to him, and to those, unto whom a personal Judgment of them belongs; declaring my Conscience and Belief, as I think I am obliged to do without personal respects or difrespects, that I might preserve concord, and incline other men to be like-minded toward me, and to each other; and I conceive I therein give no just occasion of scandal to my Superiours, or to the Catholick Church. When a City is first Incorporated, every man who had a Possession therein, or is afterward admitted to be a free Citizen, may therein exercise the Trade and Faculties which he had, as a Freeman, before there were diffinet Societies, in the same, and cannot justly be dis-infranchized, or reputed a Transgressor, though he be none of those new Companions. I was admitted into the City of GOD before there were ( to my knowledge) any gathered Churches therein, and I conform

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conform according to my power and understanding. to all the positive Laws of that City, living peaceably in concord with every Fraternty; and if all. the distinct Corporations therein will receive me into their Societies, I will be obliged to be conformable to every one of them, fo far forth as their By-Laws and Orders be in my Conscience agreeable to the Universal Laws of the City of GOD, and not. repugnant to each other. For, I am not only a Professor of Universal Humanity and Philanthrophy. but also a Fesuite and a Catholick Christian. A Tesuite. of the Society and Order instituted by our Patron Tefus Christ; not of that upstart Sect, lately and falfly to called and invented by Ignation Loyola, for the service of Amicbrift, under colour of that name. A Catholick also I am, but not a Roman Catholick (which is an absurd term, contradictory to it felf.) nor am I of any other particular profession, which may imply a repugnancy to Universal Truths or Duties; therefore cannot separate in Love from any; especially, not from those of any Church, who are in a possibility of being in Christ Telm, though they are for the present entangled in some Errors; and I have as well a Charity for mine Enemies, as an alfectionate Love for my Friends; not only defiring the Salvation of all those who profess Christ, by whatfoever Sect or Name diftinguished (and of the prophane among them, reputed as Publicans and Sinners) but that Infidels also, Mahumetans, Jews, yea and Antichristian Christians (who are the worst of all men) might (if GOD pleased) come out of the Malignant City by Repentance into his New Jersyfalem. And forasmuch as it is said, He would that all men (bould be faved; I would have them compelled

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to come in , by all manner of loving compellations, and by preaching unto them the Universal Love and Mercy of GOD in Christ Jesus, by our exemplary good lives, as well in deeds as in words. To this end, I have much upon my fpirit to be exptelled; but, I referve it to be inferred, in what I have begun to meditate upon the more Excellent Way, mentioned by St. Paul, and for illustration of that Universal Gospel, which St. John in his Revelation informs us, an Angel flying through the midft of Heaven, was commissioned to preach: For, I have hitherto so long observed, and infifted upon expreffing the ingratitude of Mankind, and the prevarications of the world, that I am as weary thereof as it is of me; and leaving her henceforth to her own wayes, without reproof, will spend the rest of my time (if my Pen be not taken from me) to magnifie that Eternal Love, by which all things were created, and which shall be in GOD's time manifested in the perfecting of what his Wisdom intended before there was a visible World. Mean-while I will proceed with what I have now in hand.

The General Love by me professed, as is aforementioned, so prevails with me, that I can communicate with the Members of any Christian Congregation (if they will admit it) to break Bread in remembrance of Christ's Passion, and in any other pious Duties, provided the Communicants be not scandalously prophane in their lives, or obstinate Professor of Antichristian Principles destructive to the essence of Faith or humane Society; year, though there be a surplusage or desect in some circumstances; provided also, my Conscience checks me not therein, for being a stumbling-block to other of my

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weak Brethren: And I do ingentiously confess, that in some particulars wherein I practically comply not with others, I could do it without offending mine own Conscience, in respect of the things themselves; if I be not enjoyned to acknowledge that is necessary which I think not so to be; to profess I believe that which I cannot believe; or, if I were not conscientiously searful, I should thereby give encouragement to Superstition, and be a more dangerous offence to the weak ones of a contrary Judgment, than would confift with Christian Charity, the Glory of GOD, and mine own internal quiet. And, whether I shall at any time hereafter conform, or not conform to other mens Judgments in things controverted, in publick or private, I shall do it, or not do it, conscientiously in the fear of God, as my heart then inclines me (though it shall be to my external disadvantage) without contempt to Authority, or difrespect to any Profellion. Nor will it much offend me, as in relation to my felf, to be compelled to submit to things indifferent; because, if that he a transgression, the fault is not mine, but their crime who compel that to be done as necessary, which is left indifferently to be done, or not to be done, as just occasion makes it expedient or inexpedient; and when the doing or not doing of it, may advance the Common Peace, I prefer that, before my own private conveniences or inconveniences; yea, before all things, except the Honour of GOD only. But, take notice, that notwithstanding this latitude of my Conscience, I am sometimes in as great straits in respect of the particulars afore-mentioned, as they who have the narrowest latitude, and shall in some cases more

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more willingly fuffer, than do that which I have a liberty to do: But I will do as GOD directs me in every emergency; and defire all my Readers to take heed, that they make neither mine, nor any other man's Conscience, an absolute Parern or President whereby to regulate their actings, till they be convinced by better Arguments than Presidents or Examples. Follow other men (as St. Paul said) as they follow Christ, and no surther: for that latitude which is vouchsafed to some, is not given to all, nor at all times to the same persons in the same cases, but variously dispensed, and at no time suffisable in any, but when it is grounded upon the Law of GOD by Faith, and warranted by his holy Spirit, working in our hearts according to

those Principles.

I again befeech you all in the Love of Jesus Christ (of whatsoever Judgment you are) to reade without prejudicacy, what I have further to declare, tending (as I think) to Universal Concord, to the preventing what may disturb the peace of your private Consciences, and conduce to that Repentance and Reformation, whereunto I would periwade. It proceeds from no Phanatick Resolution taken up for mine own advantage; nor from a partial respect or disrespect to any dissenting Parties, but is that which ever fince I was of understanding I have judged reasonable, and been so conformable unto in my practice, that I neither gave just cause of offence to any, nor perswaded any to be of my Judgment further than their own Consciences inclined them. I much reverencing the National Church of England, without despising, or factioufly adhering to any Congregational Affemblies; and

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( gos ) heretofore conceived that Set-Forms of Prayer, as wel in publick as in private, were for many respects expedient at fometimes, for fome perfons, though not alwayes necessary for all men. I believed ( as I still do) that such Prayers as were at any time dictated by the Spirit of GOD, were at all times accompanied and fanctified by the same Spirit, when any Congregation, or person, having the same occasions, did with a fincere intention of the heart, fpeak them unto GOD in the fame words; and that they who affented unto those words with fincerity, offered up a Sacrifice pleafing unto GOD, though they were but formally only read by him who officiated as the mouth of the Congregation. I thought also, that such Forms as are enjoyned. might be helpfull to fome, either to bring things needfull at present to remembrance, which might else have been forgotten, or to affift those who had not the gift of vocal Prayer in publick; or to help instruct the Ignorant in giving decent Attributes to GOD in their Devotions; or to stir up their own or other mens hearrs in that Duty, by preventing such Tautologies, impertinent and undecent Interpettions, or such deficiencies in words as may be offensive to their hearers, and otherwhile obstructive to themselves in the performance of that Duty. I judged likewise, that the Forms of Prayer publickly used in the Church of England were pious, and in few particulars justly to be excepted against as offenfive, if not magisterially imposed as necesfary for all, or formally only repeated, without a hearty intention; yea, I confess, that I conceiwed the Letany (whereat much offence is taken) to be the best Patern of Prayer, as in respect of the

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Form, for a Congregation or Family, next to that which was prescribed by our Saviour; because, confifting of many thort Petitions, Confessions, and Deprecations, ( to be used as occasions are offered) the bearers give affent to every one of them vocally at the end thereof; and are then, thereby kept the more attentive, and their minds more from wandering, than usually they are in a long continued Prayer; and for that it joyns together both the Mimister and the People in their Devotions. Upon these and the like confiderations, I had a reverend efteem of that Form, and of some other Prayers, notwithflanding their Objection, who fay, the Common-Prayer-Book was taken out of the Roman Miffal: For, though the Papilts had part of it in their Lyturgie, to fet a flourish upon their superstitions Novelties ( which Trash had buried under it that little whereof good use might have been made) so much as the Saints and Martyrs retained at the time of Reformation, and which in effect was a Collection, for the most part, of what was in the Greek and Roman Churches before the Papal tyranny began, was not originally Papal, but by degrees mixt with fuch bumane Inventions, as would not else perhaps, have been so soon and easily admitted; and I knew not wherefore (the Rubbish being again separated) but that the wholsome words might be as well hallowed to a pious use, as the Cenfers, wherein Incense had been offered up with Arange fire, by Nadab and Abihu, and be re-fanctified by a fincere devotion, when it is needfull. Therefore, I was, at first exploding thereof, forry it was not rather purged of what seemed offensive, than quite taken away; and that it was not left to be

be used, or not to be used, as occasion might require, or as mens Consciences thereunto inclined them, without compulsion: For, I thought the sudden Innovasion, then intended, would be unseasonable, and probably, as it was carried on, produce those or such like ill effects, as followed soon after; which presupposal of mine, I publickly declared also, at that time, with as little thanks for my labour, as peradventure I may have for what I now ex-

prefs.

Yet, when I perceived many had made it an Idol, as others did of things no less necessary in their feason than the Brazen Serpent, ( which was at first fet up by GOD's Command) I submitted to what his Providence produced at that time, who dispofeth of all things, and permitted that Formality among other, to be taken away : Yet I knew by my own experience, and by what hath been confessed by some, endowed with more excellent gifts than I am, that GOD, who distributes his Graces as it pleaseth him (partly, perhaps, to prevent spiritual pride, and partly, to encrease Love, by making each Member of Christ to need each other; or, for fome other cause known to himself only, (as when he withheld that fluent vocal expression from Mofes, which he conferred on Aaron ) doth not give to every Servant of his that confidence in their own abilities which many have, nor such satisfaction in their own verbofity, that they can speak to him extempory in the presence of an Auditory, though they are full of devout thoughts, and want not that gift of ixternal Prayer, which makes their filent mental Devotions, or broken expressions, acceptable unto him, and as effectual as Hannahs Whitperings were, of which (111)

which Eli misjudged. And indeed, where there is the nearest communion in the closets of their hearts between GOD and the fouls of his dearly beloved ones, they are more priviledged than the greatest Favourites of Earthly Princes (who make not their Petitions after the manner of other Courtiers) and being fo ingratiated, that they are many times prevented in their defires by his free Grace, cannot fet themselves at such a distance as they must do who petition in the ordinary mode; neither can they when there is need, fo effectually pour out their hearts unto him in the formality of words, as by a firitual communication, though they use words otherwhile, for the fake and example of others, who have not that way of address, and who may else peradventure think they pray not at all. In my own particular, it often fo fares with me, that when my heart is fullest both of matter and of strong destres, to pour out all in words; I am fo fearful to forget what is most necessary to be spoken for, that I can fay little or nothing in words, yet have fuch prayers of mine been heard and graciously answered. If it were not so, many poor afflicted souls would be in a fad condition; and it may be that the declaring of my experience in this case, will be a means of confolation to some.

My private Prayers are for the most part, such; and when I am necessitated to be the mouth of others, Then (as many do who think it not observed) I heartily, not formally only, make use otherwhile of some sormal words, both to help light my Candle, and to draw out of my heart by degrees, that which is in season for present occasions; And as the sweet savour of Ambergraces (which it naturally

(113)

rally puts not forth of it felf) is drawn out by things added thereto which have no sweetness of that kind: fo otherwhile by those Forms, which are in themselves but dead Letters, that which lies unactive within us is quickened; yea, fometimes the operations of the Spirit may be stirred up by a contemptible means, even in the most excellent Prophets of GOD, as it appears by Elias, who to rouse up his Prophetical Spirit, called for a Fidler, and it is faid, 2 King. 3. 15. That when the Minstrel (or Fidler) played, the hand of the LORD came upon him. Nevertheless, I defire not that any Forms of Prayer should be compulsarily imposed on those who need them not; especially, not on them who are called to be Teachers and Speakers on the behalf of other men: For, though I my felf have not that excellent Gift of extemporary Praying and Speaking, which becomes him who undertakes to speak to, or for a Publick Assembly; I would not have such Places conferred on those who are not able, on all immergent occasions, to speak unto the People from GOD, and unto GOD for them on whom they take charge, either in fit words of their own, or in fuch of GOD's words as are stored up in memory: Nor do I think it reasonable, that men so qualified, should have their spirits confined to other mens words; and perhaps otherwhile to fuch words as they cannot make use of with a safe conscience, though they feem pious and plaufible unto many; as for instance, when in our Thanksgivings or Prayers to GOD, we mention Persons of Actions with fuch Attributes, Epetbites, or Affirmations, 28 We either doubt of, or believe to be untrue, or are not affured that they are approved of by GOD. There

There may be no defect in the Form or in the Matter, to common appearance; yet there may be some Complements in it, which every man's Conscience cannot brook; and to inforce the use of Set-Porms, not prescribed by GOD in his divine Worship, as necessary, whether it be on Minister or People, look (in my understanding) when it is pretended to be for their good, like bidding Guefts to a Feast, and when they come, to constrain them to eat of all that is fet before them, even more than they need, and that also which their stomach loaths (one mans meat, as our Proverb fayes, being another mans poy-(on) and if it be refused, cram it down their throats, whether they will or not; or else keep them prifoners, and ftrip them of that which they have about them. I also allow to every man his due freedom in things of that nature, that when I come to joyn with any in publick or private Prayers, I bring not with me to their discouragement, a censorious mind to judg uncharitably of defects in words or circumflances, but endeavouring diligently to observe what is spoken (be it extempory or a fet-form) and whether it be spoken heartily, or cursorily onely (which concerns not me, but the Speaker ) I do consent to the wholsom words of him that speaketh, in so much as I believe tends to the Glory of GOD and to our publick or private necessities, passing by that which I think impertinent, as if it had not been spoken; adding also secretly in my heart, an amendment or supply, where I conceive a defect Ariving against my own corruptions, if any uncharitable censure begins to rise up, by exercifing my Faith and Humility, by which means that which had else been equivalent to a set-form of Prayer as to me, is made my own extemporary devotion, though partly personated by another man: And by thus exercifing the Principle of Love, I neither give just cause of offence for the present, nor disable my felf to take opportunities to rectifie at another time, that which I thought not then approvable in him that prayed. When they in whole pious duties I was partaker, kneeled, I kneeled; when they flood up of fate, I did the fame; the like in all other indifférent things, that I might not diffurb their Devotions. Moreover, when heretofore in the Publick Atlemblies, they rose up at the repetition of the Creed, I was not offended at it, but pitied their ignorance who did it superstitiously; For, in the Primitive Times, that posture was often used in true zeal, to fignifie to those Infidels, and others among whom they lived, their voluntary affenting to that Belief: and (as I remember) it is recorded, that the Christian Souldery in those dayes, drew out their Swords, thereby implying that they would defend that Profession to the death, with hazard of their lives, if need were. Also, when the Congregation communicated in receiving Bread and Wine, I fate or kneeled as the rest did, without irreverence in fitting, or superstition in kneeling: For I kneeled not to adore the outward Elements, or the Table (which is now termed an Altar) but, to put my felf into an humble posture of addressing my heart to Telus Christ in Thanksgiving and Prayer : By which conformity, in such indifferent things, (which many superstitiously observe, and many as superstitiously omit) I preserved peaceablness in those who would have been disquieted, and otherwhile gained thereby an opportunity to rectifie the Judgments of lome,

fome, who make the observation or not observation of such indifferent things, to be essential to their Religion; and I am assaid that too many are only religious in the observing or not observing such punctilio's; separating for trisses, and being ignorantly affected, or uncharitably disaffected, to the vexation of themselves and others.

Upon these and the like considerations I heretofore conformed to the Discipline of the Church of England (knowing in my own conscience, as Paul said of an Idol, that to me who made not conscience of worshipping thereof, it was not only no Idol, but as a meer nothing ) fo for fuch as my conscience would permit without offence to my weak Brethren; supposing such Forms of Prayer or Discipline, as were continued or instituted by the first Reformers, when they separated from Babylon, were not contrivements of humane Policy only, the better to withdraw the Peoples hearts from Romish Superstitions, but fincerely established for the time being, in that mode, because they thought them edifying, or because it was not in their power to perfect their intention, or else (which is my Judgment) it was permitted fo to be, because the Providence of GOD would ripen that work by degrees, as it might best advantage his Kingdom in the time to come, according to his permissions at the wearing out of Fewish Ceremonies. And, I thinking it my duty, to make the best use I could in my place, of that Faculty which he gave me, to render such humane Constitutions, as I had not power to take away, more edifying & less superstitious, composed about forty years palt, a Hymn for every observable day in the year, to prevent that superstitious observation, wherefo

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whereby GOD was dishonoured in those dayes? and to the like intent, conformed, as aforefaid, in fome other indifferent things then practifed, until that Discipline was interdicted; and perhaps had so done now it is restored, but that I evidently perceived the Adversaries of fincere Reformation, (some of whom seemed to be Friends thereto) have laboured to enflave us to their Judgment; and others, by the old way, to bring us back again to Rome, by drawing us a little nearer thereunto, by preffing that upon us, wherein we seemed at first to be separated from her; pulling down, setting up, and adding what may advance their Designs under colour of repairing the old model of Reformation: And ever fince that Discovery, I have defifted from that conformity, which I formerly thought a thing indifferent; and as I lately fubmitted to the Providence which abolished that for a time, whereof I thought good use might have been made, fo I shall gladly now do, if it be abolished for ever, with all the remainder of humane Inventions, which have been added to Divine Worship: For, though I have heretofore endeavoured to improve them, and (as you may perceive by what is declared) am not ignorant of the best use that can be made of them; I now see men have made such Idols of their Disciplines and Formalities, that they are as meer dead things for the most part among all Profesiors. In words they are very zealous for obferving the Sabbath, or Lord's day, Holy-dayes and other such Ordinances, but keep them not as they pretend they are bound in conscience. In hearing they hear not; in praying they pray not as they ought to do; for their bufinefles on those dayes,

are principally to fee and be feen in their best clothes, to confer of their temporal affairs; to hear news out of the Pulpit, or from other places, with fuch-like; and their formal devotions are but fruits of a trust reposed in the work done, heedlesly hudled up, as the Papilts do their Pater Nofters and Ave Maries, as if fo, or so many Prayers repeated, or fo many Sermons or Malles heard, were meritorious. Therefore, notwithstanding I yet see not in this my fleshly being, how the Soul of Religion can be preferved without some Form wherein it may be vifible and active, I am nevertheless confidently perswaded (and perhaps may therein be a Prophet to this Generation) that GOD who is a Spirit, and to be Worshipped in Spirit and Truth, will ere long deftroy all external Formalities, but fuch as he himself hathordained; in regard his jealousie is as much provoked by our Phanatick Idea's, as by Graven Images. In the Primitive Church, I do not find either those Forms of Prayer, nor those Disciplines, nor that artificial mode of Preaching which is now in use, they came into fashion by degrees; And I do believe, that though GOD hath permitted other Dispensations to be and continue a long time, and was also pleased to make them somewhat effectual for preservation of his Truth; yet that Simplicity of Worship, Preaching, and Praying, whereby the Goffel was first planted, will be again received hereafter. Howfoever it pleafeth GOD to proceed, every man is obliged while such Dispensations continue, to be so far forth conformable unto them, as he conscientiously believes them to be necessary or expedient for Edification; and I for my part will husband them as well as I can with pre-

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preservation of my obedience to GOD, and chari-

I resolve neither to separate from, or comply with any, but as their Doctrines and Disciplines are contradictory or agreeable to the Word of GOD in my understanding, in obedience to him, wit out wilful or factious disobedience to the Civil Power, or giving just occasion of offence to the Elders or Members of the Church of England, or of any particular Congregation within these Islands; but what I cannot believe warranted, I cannot practise or profess, whatsoever penalty I incur. I conceive not the Church of England, or any other Church, to be so properly called the Mother, as the Nurse of those who are in them begotten and regenerated : Nor was I by Covenant at my Baptism, or at any time fince to my knowledge, made a Son or Member of any Prelatical, National, or Congregational Society, but of the Catholick Church only. thought otherwise (and were not conscientiously perswaded, that it would be uncomely ( or somewhat worse) to go back again to the door for an Initiation after I have been openly admitted to communicate at the LORD's Table ) I would be rebaptized; therefore, I will conform to no Perfonal, National, or Congregation Judgement or Practife, further than I know it to be Catholick, and warranted to quadrate with necessary decency and good order, by GOD's Word and the Light which is in me, sanctifying through his Grace the talents of Nature. How other men ought to demean themselves, the same Light in them, affilted as aforesaid, will also direct; and of their actings

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petent Judge but GOD. For, there is a Lati tude by him vouchsafed to the Consciences of some persons, in some cases, to vary otherwhile from General Rules; as to the Children of Ifrael, in forbearing Circumcision, whilst they were in the Wilderness; to Paul, in Circumcifing Timothy; as al. so touching some outward Conformities, in respect of the Civil Power, even in things injurious to their own personal Right, according to Christ's example, who paid tribute to Cafar the usurper of his Kingdom. In great straits and necessities, that which is not lawful may be expedient, and therefore tolerated. It was unlawful for any to eat of the Shewbread but the Priests; yet, Mercy being better than Sacrifice, David and his followers did est thereof rather than perish by hunger; and Reason of State excuses not Saul from being a Murderer in flaying those who gave it unto them, in that necess fity, though by the Arbitrary Laws of earthly Monarchs, it was adjudged Treason. Moreover, that Toleration which was defired by Naaman, appears to me approvable ( though I was once of another Judgment) That Affrian Lord, being cured of his Leprofie, humbly defired, in respect of his night Relation to the King of Affria his Master, who had fent him to be cured, that God would pardon him, when only to do his fervice to the King, he went with him to the house of Rimmon, if whilft his Master there leaned upon him, he bowed down, without intending any Adoration to the Idel (which I conceive was implyed.) In answer to this request, the Prophet said, Go in Peace; which if it had not amounted unto a toleration according to his Petition, the Prophet in my Judgment, had neither

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neither dealt faithfully nor charltably, to fend away one to likely to be a true Profelyre, without plenary fatisfaction and instruction concerning his duty. I can neither excuse those who Magisterially burthen the People of GOD, with indifferent things as being necessary to his divine service, whilst they on whom they are imposed conceive them to be superfitious, & an infringment of their Christian Liberty; nor blame those who shall humbly, peaceably, and orderly plead to be delivered from their bondage, and obey in suffering: For though they may Authoritativly fay, as the fews did when they crucified Christ, We have a Law by which he ought to fuffer, they may answer and be bold to say, GOD and Nature have Laws by which it ought to be otherwise. The benefit of those Laws I do modestly (not factiously) endeavour to vindicate, and will be as wary as I can, not to hazard Substances for Circumstances or Accidents, nor be afraid to glorifie GOD and confess Chrift, in the same good words, which are formally used by wicked or prophane men, though I will not joyn with them in their intentions; but knowing that Truths and pious Words are sometimes used to deceive, will so far only conform to other mens Words and Actions as they are good in themselves, and as they may be ruthed to the Truths advantage in my understanding: Much less then will I make scruple to joyn' with Christian men, in pious Expressions, and in indifferent Actings, though there may be a finisher intention in them, unknown to me, who am in charity to judge the best, where evil is not apparent. And, because I may possibly thereby take occasion sometimes to make that which was impertinently

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or superstitiously intended, both a means to frustrate that ill intention, and to improve a righteous purpose, as GOD doth, to glorifie his Justice and Mer-

cy by our prevarications.

Therefore, as to advance the Glory of GOD, and preserve their own internal quiet, I exhort all men to be watchful that they neither act or omit the doing of any thing, but as they are conscientiously perswaded, until they shall be convinced to the contrary; So, I defire them for prefervation of their outward peace, to be as wary, neither wilfully or factiously, or for finister ends to refuse Conformity to the Ordinances of men, in such particulars as come within the extent of things decent, orderly, and well-spoken of by good men, and may conduce to Edification in Piety, or of Civil Concernments which clash not with Divine Constitutions. Be not afraid or ashamed to conform, if you have no better ground of diffent than your temporary advantage or disadvantage, or because you have heretofore acted and professed to the contrary, especially in such cases as may make it more obstructive to the Gospel of Christ, and to the improvement of Christian Amity, than by giving offence to some Brethren; when as many of another Judgment will be offended also, of whom you ought to be as conscientiously tender, in which case there will be need of much sanctified discretion. I likewise humbly beseech all those, to whom GOD hath committed the managing of Civil Powers, to be careful ( if they would have men conscientiously obedient to their Civil Constitutions and Commands ) that they intrench not upon GOD's Prerogatives and politive Ordinances, to the

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the provoking of his wrath, by imposing on his People unjust or unnecessary burthens in Concernments Divine or Civil: or by giving those power to domineer over the LORD's Heritage, who pretend to be Pastors of Christ's Flocks under them, and may multiply, by their affiftance, impertinent and superstitious Traditions and Ceremonies, till at last they, leaving nothing indifferent, bring the most part of Civil Causes into their Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, and be destructive as well to the Supream Civil Magistrates, as to the Estates, Persons, and Consciences of their faithful Subjects, by depriving them of their natural and spiritual Rights and Freedoms, one by one. That unnecessary cost which many thousands are, or may be enforced unto, by their Visitations, Inquisitions, Articles, vexatious Prosecutions in several Courts, their numerous exacting Officers, and by Bribes to su-percede or take off the Process, Censures, and Mulcts, cannot be fum'd up; besides the charge of all thefe, and those other burdensome Impositions laid upon the People fince Antichrist got power; Among the rest, that one of Imposing the observation of Holy Dayes (as they call them ) above the Seventh part of time Set apart by ancient Christians in place of the Jewish Sabbath, amounts yearly to an incredible fum, and by my calculation, to a greater burden than the Excise, and all other Taxes: For, it deprives the People of above the 12th part of those dayes, wherein GOD by the old Law allowed them to do what they had to do in their temporal Affairs: And if we could cast up into one sum, what the labour of every man, woman, beaft, teem' of horses and oxen probably ariseth unto in those many

many dayes, which are superstitiously dedicated to Saints and Angels, together with the finful or vain expences which they occasion by drunkenness, gaming, and other vanities and mischiefs, during those dayes, it would appear such an annual charge beside hindrances in Trading, and losses at Harvest and Seed-times) that being added to all the other Impolitions, Services and Payments, lawfully and unlawfully laid upon the Nation, it would, in my judgement, feem greater than ever was charged upon any People, who were not absolute Slaves; nevertheless, that superstitious observation was not to be murmured at, if it tended ought to the Glory of GOD, or but to the benefit of any part of Mankind, except those who are enemies to That, such Oppressions the Kingdom of Christ. might be prevented, and redressed when begun, GOD left not them, who should be Kings and Governors over his People at large, as the Kings of the Nations were, but gave them, beside many other exemplary Paterns of Righteousness, the Law of a Fust Monarchy, in Deut. 17. 15. before the coming of Christ, and many Evangelieal Precepts since, whereby they, and their Substitutes under them, ought to be regulated. And in all times, divine Providence hath raised up some, as well in the Campe, like Eldad, and Medad, as in the Tabernacle, to be Remembrancers of what ought to be They have also those Ministers of the Gospel, done. who, instead of those Priests, whose lips were heretofore to preserve knowledge, by whom they may, and ought to be affiftant with their Counsel, which would not be in vain, if confulted.

But,

(125)

But, hereupon arifeth a Question, lately put to my Conscience, which may, perhaps, be of concernment at this time, if I could give a satisfactory answer thereunto; for which cause I will endeavour it so far forth as my Judgment extends. The Question is, Whether they who being called to a Spiritual Function, to minister in things relating to the Kingdom of Christ, and the divine Service of GOD, may intermedle in the administrations townching the Kingdoms of Men, or in civil and common matters; seeing it seems to be an undertaking to serve two Masters, which may occasion the neglect of the one or of the other? I Answer; it may, or it may not be so, according to the mind and sin-

cerity of the Undertaker.

The State of Venice, rarely admit any of the Clergie to be of Counsel in their Civil Affairs, because they are jealous of the Papes Interest among them; yet, I remember they had one, by whole wisdom and faithfulness, they were more advantaged, than by any one Counfellour that ever they had. But, this was a rare Bird; Rara Avis terris, nigroque similima Cigne, Many such are not bred at a time in one Nelt. The Woods yield few white Ravens, and as few white Dawes are bred in Churches; yet I have feen both. If he that is called to the Ministry of the Gospel, shall ambitiously defire wordly honours or profits, which he formerly enjoyed not; or shall not willingly for-go what he formerly poffeffed, when he is called to follow Christ, and finds it is, or may be his hindrance therein, he cannot, as I believe, with a good Conscience, either keep that which he had, or accept of other temporary Dignities or Profits. But,

if he be born to any temporal honour or estate, or shall have them bestowed on him by his Prince, who may have need of his Service, in the administration of Juffice, or of other Civil Affairs, without his own defire or feeking; and conscientiously believes he may thereby the better serve his Master, Christ Fefus, he ought (in my understanding) to keep what he had, and accept of what is tendred, rather than reject it; provided he be watchful that honors corrupt not his manners, nor his Riches choke the feeds of Grace; and that when he serves his Prince or Country in a temporal capacity, he leans not to them and forfakes his best Master, making use of his additional power, to the disadvantage of Christs Kingdom; provided also, that when he serves his Prince or Country in a temporal capacity, he fo remembers his spiritual Engagement, that he humble himself into a parity with his fellow Commissioners, ordained by Christ, as meekly as if he had no temporary additions or priviledges more than they; to totally laying them afide in the execution of his firitual Function, that he may not over-awe them in their Votes, or so much as seem to think them any appurtenances thereto. Where this Moderation is with fincerity preserved ; both GOD and the King, may be the better served; then Peoples Christian and Civil Liberties be the more fecured; and both Parties be as mutually helpful, as one hand in washing the other. This, I conceive, is as lawful, and as agreeable to the will of GOD and a good Conscience (with the provisoes afore-mentioned) for preservance of the Civil politick Body, and of peace in the Church, as it was for Fehojeda, the High Priest, to intermedle, toge-

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together with his Prieftly Office, in the administration of the Civil Government, for preservation of the King and Kingdom of Judah; or, as it was for Paul, and other Disciples, who officiated in preaching the Golbel, to exercise their Mechanick Trades for the subsistance of their bodies, which was less confiderable than the west-being of the Saints in their bodily concernments. As there be no worse Counsellours than Priests, if they be corrupt and wicked; fo, there be none better, if they be prudent and fincere; and therefore I grudge them not a double bonour, who are approved fuch. But, when the most ambitious, and the most covetous selffeekers of a Formal Ministry, shall be only, or chiefly confulted withal, who endeavour the establishing of their own Ecclefiastical Constitutions, or Popish Canons, shall be joyped to a Civil Government by their own procurement, or by other indirect means, with persons who for the most part, wholly intend also the settlement of their Politick ends; there can be nothing expected but an utter overthrow of all the Foundations of Righteons Government both in Church and Commonwealth. This is my Judgment; which, if it may tend to produce as good effects as are by me intended in declaring it, would rejoyce my heart, though I were fure to die for it when it is published.

This Paragraph slipt in by Way of Parenthesis, whilst I was prosecuting what I had to declase touching what is intended to be forcibly imposed upon conscientious men; upon which Theame I could alledge many things, both for and against what is affected and disliked, more than either of the diffenting Parties have (that I yet know of) said

(128)

for themselves; yet had not said so much, but that it thereby appearing I am neither partial not ignorant what may be on both fides objected, I may be heard with the less prejudice on both fides, in that which I rationally and conscientionsly declare; who conceive the Controversies between them both at this time, to be more mysterious and ridiculous. than heretofore the Contest was between the Greek and Roman Churches concerning the Feltival of Eaffer. These are onely my Cavears and Hints; wherein the manifold Confusions, both in matters Divine and Civil by me observed, and the multiplicity of my Mufings thereupon, make my Expresflons also to be confused; yet peradventure they may startle some into a more ferious consideration of them hereafter, if they do no more. In the mean fime, GOD's Word, Christian Prudence, and your own Consciences, must be your Guides; to which I refer every man, hoping it will be better weighed than it hath been; and that they will take heed on all fides, that their Consciences be not deluded, feigned, infringed, palliated or byaffed to the right hand or to the left, but as they shall be reasonably convinced: For we are likely to be in a great frait ere long, which will try who hath Faith and Constancy, who are truly conscientious or hypocrites; where injustice and oppressions abound; there can be no true Love; where Dove is nor, there can be no Repentance or Peace; and where thefe are not found, Confusion, Despair and Destruction will take place. Nor the diffembling of our Condition, nor our pretending things which are not ; nor our discountenancing of Truth, and countenancing of Lies and false Rumours, and fictitious Prophecies, whether

(120)

whether it be on the behalf of out private Inter selfs, or of the Civil Government, or of GOD. will avail us for good, but be of evil confequence? To fuch wicked Vanities, I find very many overprone at this time, and well-pleafed with publication of that, which they believe to be false and erroneous, fo it may advantage that whereunto they are enclined. And for prevention of what thele and fuch like prevarications may effect, my Conscience compels me to infilt fo much on the foregoing particulars, and on those Interjections which are occasionally and suddenly cast into my heart, that probably I shall be blamed for transgressing in Tautologies, Pleamafmes and defect of Method, and may also bring upon my felf an increase of troubles in the flesh, by so plainly exptessing what I am, and what comes into my mind, rather than omit what I think necessary, or not clearly expressed that which I suppose fit to be offered to consideration at this Critical time: Yea, and some tell me, to whom I have communicated these Papers, that it will make many of those to fall from me, by whose Charity I have been hitherto relieved in my present necessities. But, Non nobis nati sumus, we are not born for our felves only; and if I fuffer hereby, I fnall be well contented with GOD's Pleasure therein; who, though his Promifes do often feem to clash, and run crofs to his Providences a long time, (for the probation of our Faith and Constancy ) will make them to meet at last in the compleating of that which will be most for his Glory, and the true happiness of all who depend upon his Word.

Such a wicked spirit of Division, Vengeance and Perfection is active, to their intolerable oppression

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who ferve GOD according to their Consciences: and fuch a defect both of Christian Love and Hamanity, even among those who profess the same Telm, and of some who are Pasters of his Flocks, that they make it a Principle of their Affociation, and as it were effential to their Function, to endeayour by any means whatfoever (whereby they incut not the penalty of humane Laws ) to suppress all those by violence, who are not conformable to them in Doctrine and Discipline, even to the maintaining in practice ( though they openly profess it not in words) of this Maxime of the Papifts, That Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks; and do their utmost to provoke the Civil Magistrate to draw the Temporal Sword against them, and thrust them into the Fire; whereas the Apostle Paul adviseth, that such as are obstinatly incorrigible in things justly reprovable, should only be cut off from the Congregation of Saints by the Spiritual Sword, and as it were pull'd out of the Fire by the holy violence of a loving Zeal, that if possible they may repent and be saved both in Soul and Body : yet many, against whom their hot-spirited Brethren are so violent, as being fetters up of New Lights, do fet up no other Lights than fuch as were fet up in the feven Golden Candleflicks in the seven Churches of Asia, when they were at pureft; and not fuch Candles without Light, or lighted at noon-day, as are fet up in many places. Some have much wondred what inclined them to that useless practice; and to inform them, I will declare, what I conceive to be the reason thereof; They have some Jugling part to play, which they would not have the common people discover: For, you seldom see Puppet-Playes, and such Mymical Con-

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Contrivements presented but by Candle-light, the better to obscure their secret Conveyances. Their common plea of Antiquity for their old Lights, is fallacious : Error may plead it in many cases as well as Truth, though Truth derives a pedigree far more antient than our modern or most antique Superstitions, which are not fo antient as Heathemsh Idolatries from whence they fprung. Nay, many of them are meer Novelties; and therefore all rightprincipled men, who are persecuted for their Nonconformity, adhere in their belief and practice to the written Word only, according to their understanding thereof (when they have discharged their Consciences ) in professing their Faith to GOD and their Consciences, in which he hath his Tribunal: For, hoping, that they who diffent from them in Judgment, profess that which they seem to believe, to no felf-end, but only, because in their understanding it accords with the revealed Will of GOD, they dare not intermeddle to judge between GOD and them, nor be the less affectionate unto their persons, though they are in some points deluded for the present. This temper of spirit I have endeavoured to cherish in my telf toward all those who dissent from me in Judgment; and that we may be one in Love, preserve a Christian Fellowship with the Members of every Congregation professing Faith in Chrift, who are not scandalous in their lives, or malitiously wilful in those dividing Principles which are destructive to Piety or Hamanity. In requiral whereof I have had large testimonies of the like affection to me from some of every Christian Society, by their late seasonable Charity: yea, fuch a confiderable number of R 2 perion s

( 832 )

persons at this time in this Nation, differing from me and from each other in Judgment, have feemed fo to center in the Principle of Love, by their affectionate, as well as charitable respect to my Person, ever fince I was deprived of my Estate and Libera ty; that, confidering my unworthiness (that the tenth part of them were not formerly of my Acquaintance; and the multitude of other necessit tated persons, who are more nearly to them related) I do much mind it, with much thankfulness to GOD and them, and more rejoyce in it for their fakes than for mine own; because, I hope it is a Symptom that this Virtue will more encrease, to the Glory of GOD and their Confolation, by our Afflictions and Persecutions, than it did by our temporal Profperity and carnal Peace. Not long fince (as I publickly declared in a Poem tending to the profecution of this work ) I thought I should have been as lonely as Elias thought himself, but GOD hath made it appear, that he hath many Servants in this Nation: And my defire to render this precious Opnement of Love more diffusive 2. mong men; hath made me fo copious in words, and feeming Digreffions upon this Subject; wherein, as Paul faid of himfelf, 2 Cor. 19. 12. When ther I am befide my felf, it is of GOD; or when ther I am therein fober, it is for your canfe. And as the same Apostle saith, I Cor. 9. 19. Though ! be free from all men, I have made my felf a fervant unto all, that I might gain some of all Judgments; denying or allowing to my felf, those things that are lawful, fo far forth as they are expedient for the edification of others, and no further. Let us all endeavour the same thing; and, if we defire Peace with

(138)

with GOD and among our felves, make Love a medium to that Repentance and Reformation, which is expected, by confidering that the wifeft among men, know but in part, (by labouring to imitate Christ, in his Life, Meekness, Love, Patience, Forbearance, Long-suffering and Humility, as well as by making a verbal profession of his Doctrines) and by feeking with mildness to reclaim those who erre in Judgment or Manners; not perfecuting, tearing and destroying them, for failings which they see not in themselves, which they would hate if they faw them, and for which we ought rather to commiserate, than afflict and oppress them. They were Disciples, who were so zealous, that they would have Fire called down from Heaven; but, their Mafter Chrift, reproving them, faid, that they knew not of what first they Judge your felves, not others ; but, as Paul adviseth, forbear to judge them in respect of Meats or Drinks, or of an Holy-day, or of the New-Moon, or of the Sabhath; which were a shadow of things to came, whose Bady is Christ. Nor let any (as he counselleth in another place ) beguile you of your neward, by a voluntary bumility, and worshipping of Angels, &c. Philip. 2. Nor by any of thoie Ordinances of men, which, as I faid before, come within the extent and meaning, of Touch not, tafte not, bandle not, or the like; but put on, at the hely alected of GOD, bowels of Compassion, Meckness, Humbleness of mind, Long-suffering; and above all other, Charity, which is the bond of Perfection: and let your Conversation be such as becomes the Gospel of Christ. And, as that Apostle advised, Phil. 4. 8. What foever things are true, what foever is boneft, just, pure,

pure, lovely; what sover is well poken of (that is by good men) and what sover is necessary to preserve the Common Peace, and Brotherly Concord, in the fear of GOD, and in obedience to his Truth, think, on these things, to do them: For, you are thereto obliged; and whilst you do so, ye shall neither fear, nor need to be afraid of your Adversaries, or of what is feared these later times will produce; because, that fearlesness will be an evident token of Perdition to them, and of Salvation to you in GOD, on whom you have considence, that, he who hath began a good work in you will perfect it, until the day of fesse

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Mercy and Love to others will incline GOD to be merciful to our fins, whereas by defect of Love and Mercy in us toward others, we shall be liable to Judgment without Mercy, by a felf-condemnation. They, who think to do GOD acceptable fervice, or to have a happy accomplishment of their own ends, by persecuting chose who serve GOD according to their Conscience and understanding. do but kick against the pricks, as Paul did when he was Sant, a perfecuter; and stumble upon a Stone of offence, upon which they will be broken into pieces, if their hearts be not changed, as Paul's was. Alfo, when they expect GOD should forgive them their Trespasses against him, they will fail of their hope: For, how can they perform the condition of their Pardon, by forgiving those who Trespals against them, when they prosecute a Brother for those offences which he commits not against them, but, in their opinion, against another, who, for ought they know, is rather well pleased, than offended at what they judge an offence. kind

( 135 )

kind of trespassing against our Brethren, will bring us within the compais of those horrible Maledictions, which are prophetically pronounced against such perfecutors in the 109 Pfalm; and therefore let us take heed of it. Tyrannizing over the Conscience is a fin, which I do not find the Tems to have been charged withal until the coming of Chrift, and when their general Desolation approached; nor that the Gentiles were often guilty thereof, until the Worlds Grand Monarchs usurped an Arbitrary Soveraignty over the rest of Mankind, and would be reputed Gods ; nor then, until Nebuchadnaczer's time; nor among Christians, until Prelacy ( which sprung from Heathenism) brought it into practice, to fettle their Novelties; with their Usurpations of those pompeous Pontifical Dignities which they found in old Rome, and have continued by Oppression and Persecution, ever fince the power of the first Beast, mentioned in the Revelation, was transferred to the freend: And they are such sweet Morsels to flesh and blood, that the Best Reformed Churches (as they call themselves ) are loth to let go the Rags and Reliques which some of them at first had, and do yet recain of those Carnal Dignities and Perquisites; but preserve as much of them as they can in fecie, or, in diffuzed Forms, persecuting, more or less, to uphold their Diana; which is a fin so destructive to that Peace, Repentance, and Reformation whereto I would periwade, that (judging uncharitably of no particular Perion, Congregation, or National Church, though I conceive of their defects and fins, as I believe the Word of GOD judges of them ) I will proceed one step further, to signifie what

(136)

white I apprehend thereof, and of what Cliffa chink them to be invident is plainly this and and the mountain the common of the plainly the common of the component of the compon

21 Whatforver Perlon, Perlone, Congregation, Society of men, or Mational Church, or Civil Go. Werninem, Shall be for floufed to bis, or their own Judyment, will, Formations in Discipline, or Profission of Doctrines relating to the Worthin of GOD, as to arrive are Infallibility to themselves, and shall therewood endeavour by humane Policy, by the temporal Sword, or by any other way than by the Word Preached, and by fuch Disciplines as are thereby marranted, to inforce wher men to conform co'chofe Doctrines or Disciplines which they please to establish and profest, thought it be the Truth, until they are convinced in Confcience, that is is fo: Or, whosever shall Confirme a Mighty of the Gospel, otherwise than is ordained in holy Scripture, either by fetting up fuch Officers as are not thereby Divinely Authorized, or by enting out; or fileneing fuch as Officiare according rothe Primitive practice of Christians: Or, who forver shall act or come bine mish others, to fee up, or deftroy, or uphote my Civil Authority, to the Diffurbance of the Common Peace, under Pions and Roligious Prevences, otherwife show the Laws of Nature, and of the Nation, do al low : Or, daving giren Power of Computition, Shall in force any, commery to their Conferences, to comply with them therein, or to fabrist to their Commands farther than by a Paffive Obedience : Or, whofoever shall make their Congregational or National Sanctions, which relate to GOD's Worship only, to be unduly Informamental for advance of their perfonal Power, Estates, or Preferments, Temporal or Spiritual; by over-awing their

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their Brethren, or otherwise than is agreeable to divine and humane Justice; my to a purposed excluding thefe from the line advantages, meerly because they are of differing opinions from them in Religious Controver-fies, though in Fundamentals of Divinity and Human nity, in their Prudence, Manners, and in all other respects they are as capable of that I rust, as other men. All such, what soever shew they make of Christian Piety, or true Morality, are ( in my fudgment, though they carry not the Mark of the Beaft intheir Forebeads) in a degree, more or les, for the time being, Confederates with Antichrift, and Members of that Divided Kingdom, and Malignant City, which must be destroyed, and help destroy it felf, so far forth as the Temporal Sword, meer humane Powers and Policies, will be useful to that purpose. The Work of the Saints consisting only in their Constancy, Patience, Love, and in the exercise of such-like Spiritual Weapons; especially in the sincere Love of GOD, and of each other, grounded on his Eternal Love to Mankind in his Son, King Jefus ; which Love -

When thus much was Printed, a part of the Copy was lost at the Printing-house, which could not be supplied without sending privately that which was left to the Ambor, in whose hands both this Supplement, and the rest of the Copy, was seized in his Chamber. The Providence of GOD must be submitted unto, and we doubt not but the Remainder will shortly come to our hands, either from a Copy which is said to be sent into Holland, or by another which is in a Friends hand that will keep it safe. And perhaps, when they in Authority have perused what is seized, and see how innocent a Piece it is,

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(138)

and how much it tendeth to the Clory of GOD the Honour of the King, and the Settlement of the Common Peace, it will be returned back to the Amber, that it may be made publick; this is the hope of good men who have feen it, unless for our many fins GOD shall justly deprive us of that means, which he graciously intended to bring to the knowledge of the King and People, those things which are pertinent to their joynt Confideration at this time, for prevention of his further Wrath, and the Judgments deserved. That which is wanting. amounts to about feven or eight Pages; and containeth Particulars of much concernment, not mentioned in the Title ; Among which, that confiderable Mythery of the Raign and Kingdom of Christ upon Earth; and what is to be believed thereof, is stated, fo far forth as Man is capable of it in this fleshly being; so that none who are principled a-2 right therein, will or can, with a good Conscience. think that the Weapons or Militia of that Kingdom are carnal, or that the Kingdoms of the Earth and Antichrift, are to be destroyed by any such Instruments in the hands of the Saints; which being well Confidered, would have been advantagious to preferve the Common Peace. So Farenel.

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